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FRG, CSSR ENVOYS WEIGH MBFR TALKS' PROSPECTS

AU251342 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Apr 83 p 6

[Vitezslav Havlicek Vienna dispatch: "A Realistic Possibility of an Agreement; Prior to Another Round of Negotiations in Vienna; the CSSR and FRG Representatives' Meeting With Journalists"]

[Text] Vienna -- In a talk with foreign journalists currently on an information tour through Austria, Ambassador W. Boss, FRG delegation head, opposed the doubts that are cropping up with regard to the expediency of the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

In connection with the approaching 30th round of negotiations, which will be opened in Vienna this May, he stated that even 10 years after their beginning these negotiations are still as important for peace in Europe -- or perhaps even more so. Although no final agreement has been reached as yet, one must not ignore the fact that, despite the continuing discrepancies of opinion on certain issues, many things have been successfully cleared up and the achievement of the necessary conclusions has thus drawn closer. In this context the West German representative recalled in particular the proposals submitted by the socialist countries during the last round of negotiations.

During another, separate meeting, the foreign journalists were briefed about the details of these proposals on behalf of the socialist countries by Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation. He stated that these proposals make it possible to conclude the endless discussion on the numbers and strengths of troops, repeatedly called forth by the Western side in Vienna, which is thus striving to cast doubt on the originally recognized balance of forces. In keeping with the principles of their peace policy, the socialist countries have in many respects agreed to the demands of the other side. For instance, they agree with the Western proposal to start the reduction with USSR and U.S. troops.

Understandably, even now the socialist countries cannot agree to those demands which would mean the acquisition of unilateral advantages by the other side. If for years the United States has been ignoring proposals for freezing the strengths of armed forces, while simultaneously expanding the numbers of its units in Europe, this justly evokes doubt about the serious nature of its officially proclaimed intentions.

A lot is being said in Vienna about the need for trust, the Czechoslovak Ambassador said. Trust is best created by specific acts. That is why we have submitted our new proposals, he declared. After 10 years of negotiations, the public on both sides justly expects results. In our opinion, the first reduction of the number of troops can be achieved this year. Realistic possibilities exist for achieving in a year or two -- and provided that the West manifests political willingness to do this -- agreements which would correspond to the interests of Europe and the whole world, the Czechoslovak representative told the foreign journalists in Vienna.

HOXHA, ALIA, CARCANI, VOTE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

AU241337 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Tirana, April 24 (BTA) -- The entire Albanian people came to this day, the day of the elections to the people's councils and people's courts, with an unbreakable and monolithic unity round the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, with enthusiasm and joy for the victories they have recorded with their toil and sweat.

Today in the day of the elections, the inhabitants of the city quarter Nr. 3 of the capital, where Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head of a group of communists founded the Communist Party of Albania (today the PLA) on November 8, 1941, experienced an undescribable joy. They welcomed with great love, acclamations and ovations the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha. Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania -- Albanian Workers Party], wholeheartedly met with the inhabitants of this city-quarter, where he has been elected deputy to the People's Assembly and, amidst the applause and joy of those present, voted for the candidates to the people's councils and courts in the polling booth Nr. 33.

After casting his ballot, Comrade Enver Hoxha is seen off with great love by all those present.

The member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia and the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani voted at the polling booth Nr. 5 of the city-quarter Nr. 8 of the capital.

Other party and state leaders voted in different polling booths.

In a number of districts, the voting concluded since the early hours of the morning. [sentence as received]

Election Results

AU260909 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Apr 83

["Communique of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic [PSR] of Albania on the Results of the Elections of the People's Councils and People's Courts" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 26 (ATA) -- On April 24, 1983, in the whole of the territory of the PSR of Albania, amidst a great revolutionary mobilisation and enthusiasm, the elections of the People's Councils of the districts, cities, city-quarters, united villages, villages and of the people's judges and assistant people's judges, were held.

From the study of the documents that the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania has received from the executive committees of the districts' people's councils, it turns out that:

Elections were conducted in full accord with Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and with the decree "On the Election of the People's Councils and the People's Courts".

The total number of the electors registered in the election list for the people's councils and people's courts is 1,653,838.

In the voting for the candidates to the people's councils and people's courts participated 1,635,838 electors, equal with 100 percent of all the electors. Over 99.99 per cent of the electors (4 votes against) voted for the candidates of the Democratic Front in the districts' people's councils. Over 99.99 per cent of the electors (2 votes against) voted for the candidates of the Democratic Front in the people's councils of the cities. Over 99.99 percent of the electors (5 votes against) voted for the candidates of the Democratic Front in the people's councils of the city-quarters. Over 99.99 percent of the electors (0 votes against) [figure as received] -- voted for the candidates of the Democratic Front to the people's councils of the united villages. Over 99.99 percent of the electors (110 votes against) voted for the candidates of the Democratic Front to the people's councils of the villages. Over 99.99 percent of the electors (21 votes against) voted for the candidates of the Democratic Front for the people's judges. Over 99.99 percent of the electors (15 votes against) voted for the candidates of the Democratic Front for the assistant people's judges. The commissions of the polling booths found 108 invalid ballots.

The participation 100 per cent of the masses in voting and their voting 99.99 per cent for the candidates of the Democratic Front is a brilliant manifestation of the steel-like unity of the people round the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, of their determination to strengthen and revolutionize the state power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and their unshakable confidence for the guaranteed and happy future of our socialist homeland. This great victory will serve as another impetus for a new revolutionary mobilisation and vigor at work to successfully realize the historic decisions of the 8th congress of the PLA.

ACTIVITIES TO MARK LENIN ANNIVERSARY NOTED

AU221009 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Tirana, April 22 (ATA) -- In commemoration of 113th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the great leader of the world proletariat, numerous activities were organised in different districts of the country. Working people of work and production centers, military men, pupils etc, have visited these days the V.I. Lenin-J.V. Stalin museum in the capital. The working people of the museum have conducted with them the talks: "The Teachings of the Lenin on Imperialism -- as the Threshold of the Socialist Revolution; Their Creative Defence and Development by the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania -- Albanian Workers Party] and Comrade Enver Hoxha"; "The PLA Implements the Enlivening Teachings of Lenin" etc. The feature and documentary films "Memories From the Lenin's Life", "Stories About Lenin", and "Lenin in October" have been shown in different cultural and artistic institutions and in the museums, where they have been followed with interest. Pedagogues of V.I. Lenin higher party school have held talks in work and production centers and in institutions devoted to the Lenin's figure of genius.

On the occasion of this anniversary, talks with workers, cooperativists and pupils have been organised in the cement factory which bears the name of Lenin and in the Road of Lenin agricultural cooperative in Vlora District, in the Victory of Leninism cooperative in Saranda District, and in schools in Lushnja District. The speech "Lenin as a Great Thinker and Revolutionary" was held in the house of culture of the city of Burrel, Mat District. The city's inhabitants, military men, youths visited with interest the exhibition opened on this occasion with photos from the immortal life and deed of Lenin. The working people of the economic enterprises have taken part in the talk "The Teachings of Lenin on the Proletarian Revolution Remain Always Relevant".

DAILIES COMMENT ON ANDROPOV'S SPIEGEL INTERVIEW

AU260940 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 26 Apr 83

["The World Should Know the Truth" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA) -- Under the above headline RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries an editorial commentary in connection with the interview given by the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, Mr Yuriy Andropov, to the SPIEGEL magazine.

It is noted already at the beginning of the commentary that the interview has attracted the attention of the world public with its deeply argumented, calm and firm assessment of the present international situation.

It is pointed out that the Soviet foreign policy is invariably aimed at the relaxation of international tension, at halting the reckless armsrace, fanned out by the United States of America and NATO, that the Soviet foreign policy is aimed at finding out a way for the arms limiting and reduction. It is also noted that these noble goals serve the consistently raised initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states.

"As it is stressed in the interview once again, the disruption of the equilibrium as a result of the moves of the United States of America and the other NATO countries will make the Soviet Union take measures in defence of its legitimate interests", stresses RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

The newspaper writes in conclusion that the world should know the truth ringing out from every line of the interview given by Mr Yuriy Andropov on the invariable position and the firm stand of the Soviet Union to persist in its efforts to find a common tongue with the American side.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME points out that this interview helps the truth pierce out the screen of silence and reach the Western reader in order to make it possible for him to understand the contrast in the approach of the Soviet Union and the United States of America towards the general problem of the reduction of nuclear arms and on disarmament in general.

TRUD and OTECHESTVEN FRONT stress in signed commentaries that Mr Yuriy Andropov counters the concept of the West for unilateral security with the humane understanding of equal security not only for the United States of America and the Soviet Union, not only for the NATO or the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, but for all the peoples of the world.

SFRY TU DELEGATION VISITS, LEADER INTERVIEWED

AU251931 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 22 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report on 18-22 April visit of a delegation of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions to Bulgaria entitled: "In Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] From 18 to 22 April a working delegation of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions led by Ante Budimir, member of the Central Council of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions, visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions.

On 21 April the delegation was received by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions. At the meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, Comrade Petur Dyulgerov briefed the guests on the activity of the Bulgarian trade unions in implementing the decisions of their ninth congress, and more specifically their activity in applying the new economic approach and its mechanism. Comrade Petur Dyulgerov briefed the guests on the international activity of the Bulgarian trade unions in the present international situation and dwelled in detail on the preparations for the "Trade Unions and Peace" international meeting-dialogue, which will take place in Sofia in October of this year.

During its visit to the PRB the working delegation of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions had meetings and talks with Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, visited the Vasil Kolarov diesel motor combine and the Metal and Druzhba plants, and met the leadership of the Varna Okrug Council of the Bulgarian trade unions.

Prior to his departure from Bulgaria Ante Budimir, member of the Central Council of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions, was kind enough to impart his impressions of the visit to Boycho Pangelov, TRUD representative:

Our task was to get acquainted with the application of the new economic mechanism and its approach in the PRB and with the place and role of the Bulgarian trade unions in this process. In this context our visits to the Varna plants and our meetings and talks at the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, at the Okrug Council in Varna and with trade union activists and workers were very useful. During the short time we had at our disposal we succeeded in receiving answers to all questions which interested us. Our impressions are that while applying its economic mechanism the PRB is developing new possibilities for intensifying the initiatives of the working collectives and the trade union leaderships at all levels are demonstrating great activity for mobilizing the working people for implementing the related tasks.

We take back with us very good impressions of cordial and friendly Bulgaria. I take this opportunity in order to express thanks most cordially for the warm and friendly hospitality rendered to us and for the opportunity to become acquainted with the experience of the Bulgarian workers and their trade unions.

As far as the relations between the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions and the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions are concerned, I would define them as good. Our relations can be even deeper and make their contribution to developing cooperation between the PRB and the SFRY in various areas.

We shall inform our leadership about the willingness to expand the contacts with the Yugoslav Federation of the Trade Unions. I think that our cooperatin can and must be even more intense, both between the leading organs of the trade unions and between the trade union organizations.

LEADERS GREET CSSR ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU251957 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's PRB, sent

the following telegram to Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, as well as to Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the PRB, on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we ask you to accept the most sincere greetings on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of signing the first Friendship, Cooperation,and Mutual Assistance Treaty between the PRB and the CSSR.

This historical document, signed by the great sons of the BCP and the CPCZ, of the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak peoples, Georgi Dimitrov and Klement Gottwald, played an important role in developing the Bulgarian-CSSR relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as well as in expanding and intensifying these relations.

The vital strength of this treaty was eloquently confirmed throughout the last 35 years of construction of socialist society in the PRB and in the CSSR. Mutually advantageous cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural sectors is successfully developing between our two fraternal countries today. The Bulgarian Communists and all our people highly appreciate Bulgarian-CSSR relations, which are relations of sincere friendship and cordial comradeship, and will also in the future continue to devote all their efforts to the further consolidation and development of these relations on the basis of socialist internationalism.

We note with satisfaction that full unanimity of views exists between the BCP and the CPCZ as regards the questions of socialist construction, of the international situation, and the international communist and workers movement.

We sincerely rejoice at your successes because they represent an important contribution to the consolidation of the power of the socialist community in the joint struggle of the fraternal socialist countries against imperialism and reaction, for peace in Europe and the world, for stopping the arms race and for disarmament.

We are deeply satisfied at the fact that the PRB and the CSSR are indissolubly linked to the Soviet Union and to the other Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries, and that they make their contribution to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, to the struggle for peace and social progress.

On the occasion of our common holiday, we wish with all our hearts to the Communists and working people in the CSSR and to you, dear comrades, new successes in implementing the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, for the construction of a developed socialist society in your wonderful homeland -- the CSSR.

DELEGATION IN KABUL FOR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Colotka, Keshtmand Meet

LD261225 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Afghanistan -- Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee's Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in Kabul today received Peter Colotka, head of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, federal deputy premier and Slovak premier. He expressed high appreciation for Czechoslovakia's assistance to Afghanistan and the development of cooperation between the two countries. Peter Colotka in turn stressed that Czechoslovakia fully supports the just struggle of the Afghan people and their effort to develop the country and build a new society.

Colotka Speaks at Meeting

LD262340 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Kabul (CETEKA correspondent) -- Peter Colotka, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Presidium, expressed full solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of the Afghan people at a meeting here on the 5th anniversary of the April revolution.

He conveyed warm greetings of Czechoslovak Communists and all people to the people of Afghanistan, and voiced support for their efforts to create peaceful conditions and to achieve economic, social and cultural development, to strengthen the unity of revolutionary ranks.

"We support fully your efforts aimed at a peaceful adjustment of relations with your neighbours, Pakistan and Iran, based on the proposals put forward by your government in 1980 and 1981," Peter Colotka said.

He pointed out that also Czechoslovakia must counter the attacks of reactionary forces which threaten not only European but also world peace, and emphasized that united actions of socialist countries and all progressive states would tame the nuclear gamblers. He expressed the conviction that the forthcoming World Assembly for Peace and Life in Prague would effectively contribute to these efforts.

Leaders Send Greetings

LD262358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a congratulatory telegram to the highest representatives of the Afghan Democratic Republic on its national day -- the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution.

The telegram addressed to Revolutionary Council Presidium Chairman Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and to Prime Minister Soltan Ali Keshtmand says that the victory in the 1978 national democratic revolution opened a new stage in the history of Afghanistan and laid the basis for the construction of a socially just society in the country.

We in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic highly appreciate the striving of the Afghan peoples to strengthen and protect the revolutionary achievements, independence, sovereignty and territorial unity of the country from the aggressive attacks of imperialism, and of internal and foreign reaction. We appreciate the achievements the Afghan peoples scored under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, with the support and in cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community and the progressive forces in the world.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the telegram says, with its foreign policy and principled stances, significantly contributes to the assertion of progressive tendencies in international relations, in the struggle for strengthening peace, for independence of nations and progress in the world.

The constructive striving of the Afghan Government and its concrete proposals for a political settlement of the situation in the area and the advancement of peaceful and equal cooperation with the neighboring states has the full support of all Czechoslovak peoples. We note with joy, the telegram says, that the relations of friendship and fruitful all-round cooperation between our countries and parties, between the Czechoslovak and Afghan people, are developing successfully. We are convinced that these relations will further deepen and expand on the basis of The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the CSSR and the Peoples Democratic Republic of Afghanistan signed in 1981.

In conclusion, Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal ensured the highest Afghan representatives that the CPCZ and all Czechoslovak people will continue to side firmly with the popular democratic forces of Afghanistan.

DAILY APPLIES LENIN THESES TO PARTY DISCIPLINE

AU221216 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Apr 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Creative Force of the Revolutionary Doctrine"]

[Excerpts] Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the 113th anniversary of whose birth we will be commemorating tomorrow, has left a deep and truly revolutionary legacy to the present generations that are striving to achieve social justice, peace and progress in the world. Lenin's rich ideological work, the revolutionary critical spirit of his doctrine, the consistency and firmness in defending the main principles of Marxism against opportunist distortion, his entire life -- all this represents an inexhaustible source of revolutionary thinking and revolutionary fight for the present international communist workers, and national liberation movements.

Lenin understood Marxism as a unified revolutionary science and ideology of the international workers class. He called the consistency and complexity manifested in contemporary materialism and scientific socialism and in the unity of theory that is pregnant with purpose, and also the transforming creative practice, some of the most important features of this doctrine. It is in the vital and dialectic approach to Marxism that the true strength of Marxism-Leninism lies. To be loyal to Marxism means to use its method and defend its theory to the same extent as to develop it.

In implementing the Leninist principles of construction, internal life, and all activity, our Communist Party achieved great successes. It has led the workers class and the working people toward a victory over the bourgeoisie and toward building the foundations of socialism. But whenever these principles have been weakened or even disrupted in poliitcal practice, this always led to serious problems and a slowdown in the pace of the development of society.

Our experience, too, has confirmed the well known Leninist thesis that the firmer the party organizations which rally the true communists are, the less unstable and shaky the party is internally, and the broader, more comprehensive, richer and more fruitful is the party's influence on the other working people. That is why our Communist Party is always fighting for the correct understanding and implementation of Leninist principles and norms in the activity of every communist, of the entire party and the socialist society. It strives to achieve firm party and the socialist society. It strives to achieve firm party discipline, takes care of adherence to the party statutes, and at the same time comprehensively supports the activity and creative initiative of all its members.

If our ideological adversaries are trying today to make us believe that the party's demand for discipline and order, for a general social order, contradicts intraparty democracy, the communists' creative activity and democracy in general, then they are certainly not doing so in the interests of either Leninism or socialism.

Democracy in the party has never meant, and does not mean today, the same as anarchy, individualism, endless barren discussions, acts that are not binding in any way. On the contrary, it almost vitally demands a conscious-minded, unified effort in fulfilling the party's programmatic intentions. It is only out of the communists' awareness and their participation in resolving affairs that concern the entire party, out of discipline and organized action, out of the firm unity of the party and the people that the everyday successes are born. They are what makes our common socialist feat so strong. And it is this very conscious discipline, accompanied by a feeling of personal responsibility felt by every communist for the cause of the entire party, for its policy and for the results of the socialist advance, that the party is, and always will be, concerned about.

Lenin characterized the communist party as the common sense, the honor and the conscience of our era. This is a wise, objectively true, and at the same time most binding statement. It contains the great responsibility of every individual member of the communist party for the moral state of the entire party, for its action, ability, and strength.

Our Communist Party is not climbing down from these Leninist demands, principles and norms; time and again it has stressed in its important documents that the members of the Communist Party are duty-bound to work in a Leninist style and to adhere to Leninist norms, to assert them in society. It has also clearly stated that the Communists accept members into their ranks not in order to enable them to enjoy the advantages connected with the position of a ruling party, but in order that they may become examples of a truly communist attitude to work, to the needs of the socialist society.

A vital force is reflected in Lenin's life, in his rich theoretical legacy. As Comrade Yuriy Andropov stressed, Marxism-Leninism is open to all that is best and progressive, all that exists in modern science and culture; today it is the center of the world's spiritual life, and it rules the way of thinking of many millions of people. It is the ideological creed of a class which is on its way up and which is liberating the whole of mankind. It is the philosophy of social optimism, the philosophy of the present and the future.

IMPROVED FITTINGS FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

WA271337 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Sigma enterprise of Modrany has the task of preparing and starting the production of a unique set of fittings for the line of pressurized nucelar power stations during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Sigma experts based their innovation on the fact that the pressures are not even in all sections of the distribution systems. The differences may be as much as 90 percent.

Consequently they used different amounts of material for the individual types of valves. Since each of the units weighs as much as 6.5 tons, the average reduction of 30 percent of austenitic steel of the highest quality represents considerable savings, frequently in foreign currency.

Currently Sigma Modrany has completed the development and preparation of the pipes, fittings, and accessories for 1000 MW power plants to be delivered during 1985-1986. This innovation for future production is very much needed because the Soviet Union, as the general contractor for these power stations, subjects all new products for this equipment to very strict certification proceedings with maximum loads. All Sigma activities are accompanied by a close cooperation with the Soviet designers, design engineers, and builders of the nuclear power plants.

MEASURES ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED

AU260703 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Apr 83 p 2

[Report by staff journalist Julius Krajci: "Aktiv of Ranking Economic Personnel on the Implementation of the Set of Measures; Emphasis on Production's Long-Term Effectiveness" -- capitalized passeges published in boldface]

[Excerpt] BRATISLAVA -- YESTERDAY'S AKTIV OF RANKING ECONOMIC PERSONNEL, CONVENED BY KAROL MARTINKA, DEPUTY PREMIER OF THE SLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC [SSR] AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SLOVAK PLANNING COMMISSION, WAS DEVOTED TO THE EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SET OF MEASURES FOR IMPROVING THE PLANNED MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. THE AKTIV WAS ATTENDED BY SOME MINISTERS OF THE SSR GOVERNMENT, DEPUTY MINISTERS, REPRESENTATIVES OF GENERAL DIRECTORATES OF ECONOMIC PRODUCTION UNITS AND ENTERPRISES FROM SPHERES MANAGED BY THE SSR GOVERNMENT AND OF OTHER ENTERPRISES.

In the opening analysis, Comrade Martinka assessed how the Set of Measures has affected the individual sectors of the national economy in the past 2 years. He noted that CHANGES IN THE THINKING AND BEHAVIOR OF PEOPLE oriented toward raising the effectiveness of economic activity are beginning to show. Issues are appearing increasingly in the foreground that are connected with the utmost utilization [zhodnocovanie] of raw and other materials and energy and the overall economic performance in production. In addition, knowledge about the effect which is being achieved with regard to exports is becoming more extensive. Workers are increasingly interested in the quality and utility value of products.

He noted further that the Set of Measures has an unequivocally greater effect in sectors which work under conditions which we might call normal. The Set of Measures yields a lesser effect in sectors in which various other causes are the retarding element, as for example in the construction industry (a great number of unfinished projects and similar things) and in the timber and furniture industries. However, in the implementation of the Set of Measures to date, MEASURES OF SHORT-TERM NATURE have been mainly utilized, which provide the opportunity to increase wages. What is especially involved is the incentives to save material and reduce costs, the growth of labor value added, the making of profit, increasing the quality and fashionability of products and so forth.

On the other hand, the Set of Measures thus far has not been sufficiently effective with regard to ensuring the long-term effectiveness of production based, above all, on scientific-technical development, on a more intensive utilization of capital assets, more effective investments as well as on foreign trade. Very little has been done in the implementation of the Set of Measures to date with regard to GETTING ITS PRINCIPLES DOWN CONSISTENTLY TO ALL WORKPLACES, which decide results.

What is still missing is fitting the Set of Measures in a creative manner into enterprise management, into enterprise khozraschet [cost accounting system]. In places in which they paid more attention to these issues, as, for example, in the footwear industry, the results of implementing the Set of Measures have been much more marked.

THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT THE POSITIVE EFFECT OF THE SET OF MEASURES, and this despite the fact that many things still have to be further worked out and defined.

PRESIDIUM OF CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS

LD262313 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] At its meeting today the Presidium of the Czech National Council [CNC] discussed a government-sponsored bill on awarding Czech Socialist Republic national prizes this year. The meeting was chaired by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CNC chairman. The bill was introduced by Josef Korcak, party Central Committee Presidium member and Czech premier. National prizes will be presented on Wednesday, 4 May, in the CNA building.

Stanislav Razl, Czech deputy premier and Czech planning commission chairman, gave information about implementing the state plan for the development of the Czech Socialist Republic's national economy in the current year and about the plan guidelines for the coming year.

The Presidium further analyzed the supply situation in the internal market in the current year. It noted that deliveries of food and industrial goods are well secured, which creates conditions for better supplies of a large number of goods in comparison with last year. However, at the same time the CNA Presidium stressed the need to pay constant attention to increasing the standard of trade and deliveries of goods, in accordance with the consumers' increasingly higher demands.

U.S. ALLIES RESIST 'UNREALISTIC' TRADE POLICY

LD271110 Prague CTK in English 1030 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline received] -- The U.S. President is concerned by the fact that resistance is arising against his unrealistic policy in the camp of his allies whom he considers but obedient tools carrying out his will, RUDE PRAVO said today in connection with the protest of foreign ministers of the European Economic Community member states against Ronald Reagan's bill on cuts in trade with the socialist countries.

The daily also said that it is neither the first nor the last attempt of the U.S.A. to prevent natural development of trade relations between states with different social systems.

Trade based on mutual advantages and equality contributes to the development of cooperation between the two groups of states and to the removal of obstacles created by Reagan's anti-communist attacks, the daily added. It pointed out the threats, bans and seemingly lawful means used by politicians of Reagan's type to present socialism, under the pretext of protecting U.S. interests, as a system with aggressive aims. These steps are unpleasant awakening also for the conservative governments on the Thames and the Rhine which, in their own interest, found the courage to protest, the daily concluded.

E. EUROPEAN DELEGATES SPEAK AT MARX CONFERENCE

BCP's Balev

AU191401 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Apr 83 p 6

[Speech by Milko Balev, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, at the conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Progress" in Berlin on 14 April 1983]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Honecker, dear comrades: I would like, first of all, to express the BCP Central Committee's gratitude to the SED Central Committee for organizing the present, widely representative international scientific conference devoted to Karl Marx, the brilliant founder of scientific communism and of the revolutionary workers movement.

Dear German brothers in class, ideas and struggle, I pray you will accept our sincere congratulations on behalf of the Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people, for the tremendous historical achievements of the GDR, a fraternal country where real socialism exists, where the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin are being implemented.

We have come here in the conviction that in paying tribute and respect to the immortal cause of Marx, the conference will contribute to the enlightenment of the crucial problems of our time, for the theoretical and practical solution of which there is no more reliable guideline for action than Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the international revolutionary movement. Comrade Erich Honecker's profoundly analytical report, as well as the free, creative, and meaningful discussion at this conference are convincingly justifying our expectations.

The years are passing by, the decades are passing by, new generations are succeeding the old -- the generations of the fighters for the glorious cause of the liberation of the workers class -- but the banner that Marx and Engels, his fellow-struggler, raised more and more highly and more and more proudly waves over our ranks. Their forceful appeal "Proletarians of all countries, unite" sounds more topical, more forceful, and more convincing then ever. This is the appeal for international unity and for the international struggle of the working people.

Marx's teaching is all-powerful because it is true -- that is what Vladimir Ilich Lenin once stated. Today we are no less justified and no less certain when we say: Marx's teaching is true because it is all-powerful! As a matter of fact, life throughout the last century has demonstrated the absolute inconsistency of numerous social pseudo-theories, but it has never contested the active strength of Marxism -- in revolutionary struggles, as well as in building a new society. This is because the teaching of Marx is eternally alive, just like the green tree of life.

The teaching of Marx is not a theory which is a purpose in itself. Philosophy before Marx used to explain the world. Marx, however, confronted philosophy with a glorious and daring goal: to contribute to changing the world. He himself set an immortal example in his theory, as well as in the revolutionary practice. His teaching is entirely aimed at the needs of practical experience. Marx himself used to say that one practical step in the movement is worth more than dozens of programs. Marx was the greatest practical revolutionary. The coordination of theory and practice -- this was one of Marx's behests for the future leaders and members of the communist and workers movement. As a matter of fact, Marxism's capacity for development, as well as the practical experience inspired by it stems precisely from the dialectics of their interaction.

The brilliant practical and theoretical achievements of Vladimir Ilich Lenin are the most impressive expressions of the creative essence of Marxism, of its ability to develop and perfect itself, to become enriched and specific under new historical circumstances. Basing ourselves upon the experience of the worldwide revolutionary movement in our stormy 20th century, basing ourselves on its positive and negative experiences, upon its victories and defeats, we are again and again convinced anew of the eternal and total applicability of Marxism-Leninism in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution, in the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism. Again and again we are learning to appreciate the historical significance of the Great Socialist October Revolution, of the role and example set by the CPSU in developing a new kind of human society in the Soviet Union -- the first comprehensive, practical implementation of Marxism-Leninism and at the same time, the historical basis of its development, the first state that has declared the struggle for peace as its most important task.

As representatives of a communist party which is leading the construction of our life in a communist country, we would like to join those comrades who have expressed their high appreciation for the establishment of the socialist community as a new stage in the implementation of the theory of Marx and Lenin in historical practical experience.

We are well aware of our achievements in the past and of those we are expected to accomplish in the future. So far, historical circumstances have coincided in such a way as to make socialist revolution possible in moderately developed, or less developed countries rather than in the most highly developed capitalist states. Our path proved longer and more difficult. In addition to objective difficulties we have also had to cope with certain shortcomings and mistakes of a subjective character. We have allowed the existence of non-antagonist contradictions, which we have failed to uncover in time; contradictions which logically emerge in the process of our development. We have also been slow to adopt measures to overcome them. There has been a tendency to get carried away and there have been attempts to forestall the course of events and to solve problems for the solution of which no conditions and prerequisites yet existed. We have met all these difficulties. But every honest and objective person can see the dimensions and grasp the far-reaching nature of the revolutionary changes that have occurred in the countries of real socialism. This, however, is the main thing. This is the great historical truth about real socialism.

Our party adheres to the following concept: Real socialism is developing successfully and perfecting itself; it is being purged of shortcomings, and it is not only coming close to our ideal mapped out by Marx, Engels and Lenin, but it represents the constant practical and historical implementation of this ideal. It is impossible to struggle for this ideal if we deny or denigrate the real steps toward its practical implementation. It is on this basis that the party is rallying the working people and solving the problems and on this basis that the party is leading the people along the path mapped out by Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

The direct link between our adherence to the teaching of Marx and our successes in socialist construction is obvious. I would, however, like strongly to emphasize the fact that even in analyzing the failures of our own party and other parties, our party sees in these failures not a denial but a convincing confirmation of the correctness of Marxism-Leninism. This is undoubtedly right, since behind every failure and at the root of every crisis situation there lies a deviation from the basic principles of our teaching. Naturally, an unfailing adherence to the basic principles by no means signifies that we renounce a creative solution of new problems and situations. The renunciation of the creative spirit of Marxism-Leninism and the adherence to outdated and stagnating dogmas is the other extreme, leading us to failures and shortcomings, just as deviations do. Marxism is a guideline for action. Only by observing the principles of Marxism-Leninism and their creative application, however, is it possible to find a

practical and theoretical solution to the new problems that arise. Only such a solution, and not deviations from the principles, represents a contribution to the theory and practice of building a mature socialist society, to the struggle for socialism.

Comrades, as is known, our BCP is one of the oldest Marxist parties. Its establishment was welcomed by Friedrich Engels, who, writing in the Bulgarian language, exclaimed in a letter to the first socialists in Bulgaria: "We, in the West, rejoice with all our hearts at these southeastern outposts...which carry the banner of the contemporary proletariat -- Oh! If Marx could have lived to see this!"

An outpost of socialism -- this was a great honor and responsibility. That is why it was really fortunate for our party that a man with an exceptional mind, a theoretician of Marxism and a practical organizer such as Dimitur Blagoev stood at its cradle. At the end of the last century and at the beginning of the present one, under his leadership, the revolutionary party of the Bulgarian proletariat learned to master the lessons of Marx and Engels correctly and thoroughly, and produced a brilliant constellation of revolutionaries who were boundlessly devoted to Marxism and to proletarian internationalism. In a number of stands and attitudes our party came very close to the principles of a party of a new type, as early as at the beginning of our century. As a communist party, already involved in the process of Leninization, our BCP organized the first antifascist uprising in the world in September 1923. Headed by Georgi Dimitrov, who was Blagoev's disciple and fellow-worker, the BCP, for 2 decades, waged an exceptionally hard and irreconcilable people's struggle against fascism and led the workers class and the entire people to the victory of socialist revolution and to the beginnings of socialism. Georgi Dimitrov's contribution to the elaboration of the questions of a united people's front, to the questions of fascism and war, and to the construction of socialist agriculture through cooperatives while preserving the private property of the land, and others, is well known.

Marx put forward the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which he expounded in his well-known letter to Weidermayer, in "The Class Struggle in France"...and in the "Criticism of the Gotha Program," which reads in part as follows: "A period of revolutionary transformation of capitalist into communist society lies between these two periods. This period is also accompanied by a political transition period and the state during this period can be nothing else than revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat," and further: "This dictatorship represents a transition to the elimination of all classes and toward a classless society." Basing himself on these principles and taking into consideration the experience of the Soviet state, Georgi Dimitrov drew the conclusion that people's democracy as it was established in our country, following the revolution, as well as in other socialist countries, is a form of dictatorship of the proletariat, it is even the most expanded form of the working people's dictatorship.

Today the ideas and cause of Marx are triumphant in our country as a country of real socialism. In his "Criticism of the Gotha Program" Marx regards the first phase of communist society as the "infancy of communism." [as published] We state with satisfaction that in Bulgaria "the infancy of communism" is alive and well, with many symptoms of "stormy acceleration" and with doubtless prospects for an even more accelerated upsurge.

For as long as 4 decades we have been building our new life. Anyone who might be interested can easily convince himself of the following fact: The loyalty of the BCP to the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin; the striving to learn from the experience of the other communist detachments, above all from the experience of the CPSU, from the experience of the vanguard forces; and the BCP's capacity to apply and develop theory and practice creatively under the specific conditions existing in our country and of our time without deviating from the common principles and law-governed rules -- this is the

basis of our successes. With particular strength and productivity these qualities of our party manifested themselves in the years following the 1956 April plenum of the BCP Central Committee. This was the moment when Comrade Todor Zhivkov assumed the leadership of our party and asserted himself as a worthy successor and continuer of Dimitur Blagoev's and Georgi Dimitrov's cause. We completed the collectivization of agriculture; we carried out the enlargement of the cooperative farms and built the agroindustrial complexes; we created the national agroindustrial complex. We also built a powerful industry -- compared to our size and possibilities -- and we have transformed Bulgaria into a flourishing industrial-agrarian country with highly accelerated and stable rates of development. In only the last decade Bulgaria doubled its economic potential and drastically improved the people's living standard. Our culture, education, and science are prospering, and to put it figuratively, we have created a second, new Bulgaria!

In the new party program, adopted in 1971, the construction of mature socialism is determined as our immediate, historical task. The problems of mature socialism are discussed in the reports and decisions of our 10th, 11th and 12th BCP Congresses, and in a series of other party documents.

Along with the progress in the construction of a developed socialist society, new problems are constantly emerging in various sectors of life. Today, as in the past, our party is seeking theoretical solutions and practical approaches in the context of its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, in its unflinching adherence to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, as well as to its creative spirit.

All our theoretical analyses are permeated by loyalty to the principles and goals, to the living creative spirit of Marxism. This applies to the character of a material-technical base adequate to the stage of mature socialism; to the new economic mechanism that optimally combines individual, collective, and state interests with a view to the most accurate and effective application of the Marxist principle on distribution under socialism, "from everyone according to his ability, to everyone according to his labor"; to the new relations between the state as the owner and the workers collective as the master of socialist property; to the comprehensive intensification of all social activities by introducing advanced technology and technical equipment; to the party's leading role under the new conditions; to the basic party organization as a political nucleus of the workers' collective and as a prototype of future relations within the collective; to the further development of the political system of socialism upon the basis of direct and representative democracy; to the application of the social-state principle in administration to the pecularities in the functions of social organizations -- not as executors of party decisions but as specific links taking their part in the total political system of socialist society; to the character of the alliance between the Communist Party and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union (BZNS) in building developed socialism.

Comrades, our stands as regards the forces participating in the settlement of the crucial problems of our time -- the problems of international relations -- are also inspired by loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and by its creative spirit, by its deeply humanitarian essence. The successful construction of socialism and communism, the victorious development of national and social revolutions, the entire progress of human society are linked to international peace.

In speaking about social progress in our time we cannot isolate ourselves from the problems of peace and war. War in our time is not merely a disaster but a real menace to the very existence of mankind. This is the truth and mankind has only one alternative -- not to allow a thermonuclear disaster.

Two basic strategies are clearly to be discerned in our contemporary world.

On the one hand, there is the strategy of the reactionary circles of imperialism, which is aimed at disrupting the strategic balance and at establishing the military superiority of the United States. This is the strategy of preparations for war.

On the other hand, there is the strategy of the USSR, of all states of real socialism, aimed at preserving and intensifying detente; at peaceful coexistence with the capitalist states; at stopping the arms race, and at disarmament under the conditions of military equality and equal security for both East and West; at a frank and sincere dialogue on all controversial problems of international relations.

Under the present circumstances we recall Georgi Dimitrov's words which sound very topical: "Against fascism and war we do not need empty words, we do not need platonic wishes; we need actions!"

We wholeheartedly support the stand of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, who stated as follows: "We should not allow any nuclear war -- neither a small, nor a big one, neither a limited nor a total one. Let us stop the warmongers trying to unleash a new war -- there is no more important task today. This is requested by the vital interest of all peoples." This is the voice of rescue of the great Leninist party, the voice of the Soviet Union which has always been and will always remain the chief hope and main support, the banner of the peoples' struggle for peace, freedom, democracy and communism. This is an appeal for action to all peace-loving forces on our planet. The constructive platform of peace, not war; the platform of detente not confrontation -- this is the essence of the new Soviet peace proposals -- of the Political Declaration adopted in Prague by the Warsaw Pact members.

Yes, Marx was right a thousand times when he declared that "peace will be the international principle" of the new socialist society.

Reagan, who has lost his sense of reality, does not even conceal the dream of the reactionaries to bury socialism, to carry out historical "revenge" for the Great October Revolution, for the transformation of the political map of this world. He does not conceal the total character of the "crusade" of imperialism against socialism and communism. He is trying, nevertheless, to conceal another thing: the offensive against the vital interests of all peoples, the dream of the United States for world domination, including the price of nuclear holocaust for the entire remaining world!

All this was an opportunity for Comrade Todor Zhivkov to make the following statement, almost a year ago, at the international theoretical conference devoted to the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov's birth:

"If fascism was the main threat against mankind in the thirties -- and Georgi Dimitrov described the policy of creating united popular antifascist fronts -- today in the eighties, the main danger looming over mankind is thermonuclear. Its main exponent is American imperialism, and the task of all tasks is to build a united front of antiwar, peace-loving forces of all those who are aware of the fact that there is no other sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence."

Todor Zhivkov further stated as follows on the same occasion: "This is the main difference between the thirties and the present period. This also determined the difference in the approaches, forms, goals, and scopes of action valid for the thirties and for the present period."

It is obvious that in the struggle for peace we should not define the existence of a common political platform and the building of common structures able to assume the leadership of this struggle as prerequisites for unity of action. The antiwar movement should not by any means be regarded as entirely opposed to the total policy of the government of a given country. As life has demonstrated, even members of the ruling parties and governments can be included in this movement if they are deeply concerned about the threat of nuclear disaster. The forms of cooperation among different antiwar forces should also be most flexible and varied. Generally speaking, nothing should impede the joint front of antiwar and peace-loving forces -- of all parties, organizations, movements, and individuals sincerely striving for peace -- from finding their place and their adequate role, regardless of their political, ideological and religious affiliation.

This trend is followed by the BCP, which is a Marxist and Leninist party, by our socialist state, and by all organizations in our country. In recent years the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace was held in our country, the popular international movement "Banner of Peace" was founded in our country, and three international meetings or dialogues took place in our country rallying agrarian, democratic, liberal, and left-wing parties and movements that discussed the problems of social progress and peace. International writers' meetings in defense of peace are regularly held in Bulgaria as well.

Our policy in favor of peace is an active one. We are aware of our responsibility and we devote all our efforts to the practical implementation of the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and to consolidating peace, mutual trust, security, and cooperation among the peoples.

To learn from Marx and to follow his path -- this means to transform our time and to proceed toward the future. Marx has always been and will forever be our contemporary, even in the future.

Our delegation is convinced that the present international scientific conference held in Berlin -- the capital of the GDR -- will play a positive role in this respect and that the exchange of opinions will consolidate our will for unity of action for the sake of peace and social progress, for the sake of the future.

CPCZ's Bilak

AU201045 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Apr 83 p 6

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Progress," in Berlin on 16 April; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Honecker, dear comrades, esteemed friends: The CPCZ highly values the SED's action to convene a conference devoted to the 165th anniversary of the birth and the 100th anniversary of the death of the great revolutionary and scientist Karl Marx.

Many an apt word has been said and written on the occasion of these anniversaries about the historical significance of the work of the founder of scientific socialism. We regard the article by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as extraordinarily constructive and valuable. We listened with great interest to the profoundly informed [fundovany] speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and to a number of other speeches at this world gathering.

We have come together as representatives of various revolutionary, democratic national liberation orientations and various political parties and movements to pay infinite respect to the work of Karl Marx.

His historical merit was that in the infinitely varied, seemingly unencompassable social reality, he discovered the objective laws of historical development, of the extinction of exploitative orders, and the birth of a society founded on respect for work, social justice, true freedom of man, and equality of all nations and races.

Marx was not only concerned with learning to know the world as it is. For him scientific truth was the instrument for a revolutionary change of society. "Marxism," as V.I. Lenin said so tellingly, "differs from all other socialist theories in that when analyzing an objective situation and an objective process of development, it brilliantly unites an absolute scientific sober-mindedness with a resolute recognition of the importance of revolutionary energy, revolutionary creative force, revolutionary initiative of masses, and, of course, also of individual personalities, groups, organizations and parties, which are able to perceive [vystihnut] and realize contacts with those or other classes." (V.I. Lenin, "Works", page 28, Slovak Publishing House of Political Literature, Bratislava, 1952).

We all identify ourselves with the legacy of Karl Marx. There is no need to deny, however, that a great struggle has been waged around his work from the very beginning of the birth of Marxism. The purpose of our deliberations is not to prove to one another who has been fulfilling the legacy of the great revolutionary and scientist and how he has been doing so. Each revolutionary progressive party has its own special history. It differs through many national and historical specific features, specific conditions in which it is active. True, the better each party makes use of the experience accumulated by the international revolutionary and liberation movement when resolving its tasks and struggling to build a new society, the more it can rely on international solidarity and the greater successes it can achieve. All parties that strive for social progress can make use of the invaluable spiritual wealth of the teaching worked out by Marx and Engels and affirmed by the practice of our century.

V.I. Lenin -- Consistent Continuer of K. Marx's Work

MANKIND'S LUCK WAS THAT KARL MARX FOUND A CONSISTENT CONTINUER OF HIS WORK IN VLADIMIR ILICH LENIN. LENIN ALL-ROUNDEDLY DEVELOPED HIS TEACHING AND CREATED A REVOLUTIONARY VANGUARD OF THE WORKERS CLASS THAT WAS CAPABLE OF LEADING THE PEOPLE OF RUSSIA TO THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND TO THE VICTORY OF SOCIALISM. IT WAS HE WHO FULLY GRASPED THAT MARXISM IS NOT SOME SORT OF TABOO DOGMA, BUT A LIVING AND CREATIVE TEACHING, A METHOD OF AND INSTRUCTION FOR ACTIVITY -- THAT IT IS A RELIABLE COMPASS WHICH ENABLES ONE TO OVERCOME ALL REEFS AND STORMS AND TO SAFELY PROCEED AHEAD ON THE PATH TOWARD REVOLUTIONARY GOALS. The Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment of the states of soviets -- the USSR -- are Karl Marx's greatest triumph. Also the CPCZ, which has brought our people to socialism, was born from the ideas of Great October.

The experience from revolutionary struggles and creative work in building socialism prove that in all, often very differing situations, the existence of a revolutionary party is necessary. What is involved here is not foisting upon anyone some sort of model, but it must be a party that is capable of mobilizing and leading the working people into a struggle against exploiters and oppressors, for establishing the social order characterized in a basic outline by Karl Marx.

There also exist views that the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin has already lost its revolutionary force and exhausted its inspiring influence. This is a profound mistake. As there cannot be a river without a source, so there also cannot be a revolutionary movement without its ideological sources, without the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

Not infrequently we are accused of dogmatism. Some people, obviously, are interested in denigrating the growing authority and attractiveness of the theory of Marxism-Leninism. When -- on our path of building a new society -- we encounter difficulties or suffer a setback, it is not becuase we are implementing that theory. On the contrary, this arises from our limited abilities to creatively and in a principled manner implement this theory and develop it in accordance with the new conditions and the needs of the times.

To critics who are so often accusing us of our socialism not being the way Marx imagined it -- leaving aside how much they distort Marx's views about socialism -- we recommend that they come and acquaint themselves with our reality, our experience of real socialism, our problems and not take a stance of people who, although know how to bring up their neighbor's children, cannot cope with their own -- if they have any.

In its practice, the CPCZ proceeds from the view that any ossification and schematism are alien to Marx's method. Dialectical materialism -- the living soul of Marxism, as it was called by V.I. Lenin -- not only enables but even requires us to constantly react to the changing social reality, to compare ideas with social reality, and to develop our teaching in accordance with changing specific historical conditions.

The ability of Marx and Lenin to forecast future developments originated in a close contact with life, in the abilities to discover its profound objective laws. As Comrade Y.V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, said so tellingly: "Marx actually assessed even future events more accurately than some of our present day critics are assessing past things."

FROM THE VERY BEGINNING, CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN STRIVING IN A CREATIVE MANNER TO APPLY THE THEORETICAL LEGACY OF THE CLASSICS -- SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. OUR OWN, OFTEN TOUGH EXPERIENCE HAS CONVINCED US OF THE IRREPLACEABLE IMPORTANCE OF MARXISM-LENINISM. WE WOULD NOT HAVE BUILT SOCIALISM IN OUR COUNTRY IF WE HAD NOT STUDIED LIFE, IF WE HAD NOT STRIVEN FOR TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ALL ITS ASPECTS, AND IF WE HAD NOT AT THE SAME TIME RESPECTED THE GENERAL OBJECTIVE LAWS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DISCOVERED BY KARL MARX.

The experience gained in practice has firmly and forever convinced us that Marx' and Lenin's teaching can successfully develop and influence revolutionary processes only as an international project. OUR PARTY HAS ALWAYS UNDERSTOOD MARXISM-LENINISM AS A COMMON PROPERTY AND AN INSTRUMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS CLASS.

FOR US CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNISTS, PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM IS INSEPARABLY CONNECTED WITH A FIRM AND PROFOUND BOND OF ALLIANCE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH THE PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION. The national and international constitute an organic unity for our party. With the establishment of the socialist community of nations, proletarian internationalism has evolved into socialist internationalism, which expresses not only relations among parties, but also among nations and states and is in the consciousness of the Czechoslovak people indivisibly connected with feelings of most profound brotherhood with the Soviet Union. This originates in the profound historical experience of our people. IT WAS THE SOVIET UNION WHICH, BY ITS VICTORY OVER FASCISM, CREATED CONDITIONS FOR OUR PEOPLE TO BE ABLE TO ASSESS THE SACRIFICES OF THE ANTIFASCIST STRUGGLE AND TO FREELY DETERMINE THEIR PATH OF DEVELOPMENT. AND IT WAS THE SOVIET UNION WHICH ACTED ON THIS PATH OF OURS AS A SHIELD AGAINST THE DANGER OF IMPERIALIST INTERVENTION AND HAS BEEN CONSTANTLY HELPING US.

In the CPSU our party sees the most experienced party of the revolutionary and communist movement. Our affinity for it does not stem from some sort of mercantilist calculations, but is for us a matter of honor and recognition of historical truth. The genius of Karl Marx is also that he anticipated the vanguard role of the Russian proletariat.

Since its inception, socialism has had to wage a great struggle with internal and external enemies. Today it constitutes the world's most dynamic force.

It is not developing without problems and conflicts, however, and it is also accompanied by errors and human mistakes. To think that this could be different would mean succumbing to idealism, denying the very substance of life and objective dialectics. What is important is to be able to resolve these problems and conflicts and to overcome them.

Many of our difficulties stem from the new tasks we are resolving, from searching for ways to proceed further, for ways in which unforeseen obstacles emerge. But many difficulties also arise as the consequence of the activity of our class opponents. How many interventions, embargoes, blockades, and diversionary actions had to be overcome! All the actions our opponents had been organizing and undertaking only to prove that the workers class is incapable of administering and leading a socialist state, just to destroy our work!

WHAT DESPICABLE FORMS OF STRUGGLE IMPERIALISM EMPLOYS, WHAT CYNICISM THERE IS IN THE METHODS IT CHOOSES, IT ALSO ATTESTED TO BY THE RECENT TERRORIST ACT OF THE SO-CALLED UNITA [NATIONAL UNION FOR THE TOTAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANGOLA] AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAK CITIZENS WHO WERE HELPING THE ANGOLAN PEOPLE TO BUILD A NEW, HAPPIER LIFE. Some bourgeois governments which like to give us lessons in humaneness, did not lift a finger, did not take a single step to help to free our citizens, to condemn the act of brute force, even though it is no secret that these terrorist actions are taking place under their aegis and with their active assistance.

Deep Changes in the Life of Czechoslovak Working People

It was imperative to overcome many subjective, simplified ideas about building socialism. The illusions on how easy it is to build socialism were extremely dangerous. We, too, have paid dearly for the erroneous notion that it is sufficient to take over political power and from then on everything would be smooth going -- paid for the endeavor to speed up development regardless of the existing prerequisites and realistic possibilities.

We can say one thing however -- WE ALWAYS APPROACHED THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS IN HARMONY WITH THE WORKING PEOPLE'S VITAL INTERESTS; WE DID NOT PLACE THE BURDEN ON THE SHOULDERS OF WORKING MAN AS IS DONE IN THE CAPITALIST STATES. DESPITE ALL THE PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES, WE HAVE ACHIEVED SUCCESSES IN BUILDING SOCIALISM OF WHICH WE CAN BE JUSTLY PROUD.

Let us recall that capitalist Czechoslovakia used to be presented as an oasis of freedom and democracy. But what was the reality like? Class, social, and nationality oppression; mass emigration; 10 percent of the active population without work; gunfire against workers and farmers demanding work and bread; whole regions that were backward and stricken with poverty -- this was what characterized the bourgeois republic of those times.

All this belongs to the past today. The former sharp, class, social, and nationality differences have disappeared; OUR WORKING MAN HAS BEEN ENSURED THE RIGHT TO WORK AND LEISURE; HE IS INSURED AGAINST SICKNESS AND FOR OLD AGE; HE IS ENTITLED TO EDUCATION FREE OF CHARGE; HE HAS SOCIAL CERTAINTIES.

WITHIN LESS THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY WE HAVE CARRIED OUT THE SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION AND TURNED SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INTO COOPERATIVES, thus eliminating the deep differences between the city and the rural area. Today our industry is producing as much in less than a month as the capitalist Czechoslovakia used to produce in a whole year.

WE CONSIDER THE SOLUTION OF THE NATIONALITY QUESTION ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT SUCCESSES OF SOCIALISM. By overcoming the differences in the constitutional, economic, and social development we have eliminated the former spiteful attitudes among the peoples and laid firm foundations for the unity of Czechoslovakia's peoples and nationalities.

TODAY THEY ALL HAVE ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND CULTURE WITHOUT ANY DIFFERENCE. In the level of education, our country is holding one of the prominent places among the states of the world. The socialist state devotes comprehensive care to ensuring a satisfied life for working man and is spending increasing means on ensuring it. In 1982 alone this represented more than 35 percent of the national income created. Again, more than half of this went for expenditures for old-age pensions, support to families with several children, and other social purposes.

BUT WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT, THE PEOPLE ARE ADMINISTERING THEIR STATE THEMSELVES, THEY ARE MASTERS OF THEIR OWN SOIL, THEY DECIDE ABOUT EVERYTHING. In order to rule, the people do not need the old structures of political superstructure or the old structures of the economic base. The political system of the workers' power -- a state in which the supreme will belongs to the people -- corresponds to the system of social ownership. Bourgeois political pluralism is a thing that has been overcome by us in favor of the level of socialism achieved by us in the same way that the forms of the political system of feudalism were overcome to usher in developed capitalism. Our political system consists of the National Front, which rallies -- apart from the CPCZ -- also four other political parties, the trade unions, the organizations of youth and women, and so forth.

I do not want to take up your time by quoting figures. Even the largest number of figures cannot express the rich and comprehensive life of the people in our fatherland. THE DEEP CHANGES IN THE WORKING PEOPLE'S LIVES, THE SOCIAL CERTAINTIES ENSURED BY SOCIALISM, ALL UNAMBIGUOUSLY CONFIRM THAT WE ARE TAKING THE RIGHT ROAD, POINTED OUT TO US BY MARXISM-LENINISM. And our successes, our results, could be yet more striking and we could have progressed even further on our path had we not had to ward off, as we have already mentioned, the attacks of imperialism's reactionary forces. These endeavors of imperialism's reactionary forces to weaken socialism -- extortion, intimidation, discrimination, up to attempts to carry through counterrevolutionary putsches -- are not only not weakening, they are becoming stronger.

Comrades, esteemed friends, at the time when the "Communist Manifesto" appeared, 135 years ago, there were only a small handful of communists in the world. Today there are more than 70 million communists and there is not a country in the world in which the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism is not apparent. The president of the most powerful imperialist country, who is himself playing the role of Don Quixote, is proclaiming a crusade against communism, against the Soviet Union, against the socialist community, and against progress in general. In one of his numerous speeches Ronald Reagan declared that "communism is the hotbed of all evil in the present world." BUT THE SOURCE OF EVIL IS IN FACT IMPERIALISM, ITS WARMONGERING FORCES WHICH ARE THREATENING MANKIND WITH DESTRUCTIVE WARS IN ORDER TO SATISFY THEIR INSATIABLE, PROFIT-SEEKING AND HEGEMONIST INTENTIONS OF WORLD DOMINATION. MARX APTLY UNMASKED THIS AMORALITY OF CAPITALISM, ITS SOCIOECONOMIC ROOTS, AND HE SHOWED HOW THIS IS REFLECTED ALSO IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE CAPITALIST GREAT POWERS.

In his inaugural address to the International Workers Assembly in 1864 Karl Marx wrote that it is the obligation of the workers class to master the secrets of international politics and to strive to make "the plain laws of morality and justice, by which relations among private persons should be guided, also become the supreme laws in relations among nations. The struggle for such a foreign policy is part of the general struggle for liberating the workers class."

Imperialism Is Threatening Mankind With Destructive Wars

Who will ever be able to tally up the wrongdoings and crimes committed by capitalism, in the past and at present? Lidice, Oradour, Khatyn, Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Hiroshima, My Lai -- that too, is capitalism. The deprivation of millions of Palestinians of their homeland, the mass murders in the Shatila and Sabra refugee camps -- that, too, is capitalism. The innumerable victims in Indonesia, Chile, Kampuchea, El Salvador, in the Middle East -- that too, is capitalism. It is a mockery of the human mind and an expression of unscrupulousness and cynicism when such massacres and mass reprisals are justified by the need to defend freedom and democracy. Hundreds of millions of starving and illiterate people, tens of millions of unemployed, the loss of any prospects for the whole young generation, terrorism, the cult of violence and ruthless egotism, racism, apartheid, trampling underfoot the basic norms of relations among people -- that, too, is capitalism. What has changed since Marx discovered the truth that, in the course of its development, capitalism piles misery and crime one upon the other?

THE GREATEST CRIME PERPETRATED BY CONTEMPORARY CAPITALISM IS THE PREPARATION OF A NUCLEAR WAR. IN THEIR HOPELESS ENDEAVOR TO BRING THE COURSE OF HISTORY TO A HALT, THE AGGRESSIVE FORCES OF IMPERIALISM, ESPECIALLY IN THE UNITED STATES, ARE READY TO PLAY HAZARDOUS GAMES AND LET THE VALUES OF CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE, WHICH HAVE TAKEN THOUSANDS OF YEARS TO CREATE, BURN UP IN THE FLAME OF A THERMONUCLEAR WAR.

INDEED, NO TASK FACING THE WHOLE OF MANKIND IS MORE URGENT AND IMPORTANT TODAY THAN THWARTING THESE MENACING PLANS OF THE REACTIONARY FORCES OF IMPERIALISM AND PREVENTING THE OUTBREAK OF A WAR CONFLAGRATION. Although the conditions under which imperialism, free of any constraints, was able to make decisions about the questions of war and peace, have completely changed, although it now has to face powerful forces in the world represented by the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, and other progressive states, as well as the gigantic peace and antiwar movement, the danger of war must in no way be underestimated.

Mankind has learned many lessons and increasingly realizes that it must not let itself be deceived and manipulated. We can rightly state that the time has come when the popular masses are becoming actively involved in international politics in growing numbers as predicted by Marx. Mass movements in the capitalist world -- in Western Europe, as well as in the United States, Canada, and Japan -- are more and more actively speaking out against the United States' and NATO's militaristic plans. This represents a qualitatively new reality in postwar history.

Imperialist circles, which first ignored the peace movement, are now increasingly trying to break it up and split it. They are exerting perpetual psychological and political pressure on its participants. They are employing all kinds of methods and using provocateurs to steer the antiwar movement astray, into a blind alley. They do not shy away from any demagogy, not even from open lies. Wherever the argument that the antiwar movement is Moscow-inspired no longer has any attraction, there they are spreading the lie about the "equal responsibility of the two superpowers" for the aggravated international tension and the arms race.

How is it possible that in some places, this demagogy is finding an echo? Let us not forget that millions of people in the capitalist states have no chance to learn the real truth about socialism, about the Soviet Union, not even that for 65 years world reaction has been systematically spreading anti-Sovietism, fabrications about the Soviet threat, and all kinds of slanders about the Soviet Union. Year after year American imperialism spends hundreds of millions of dollars on this ideological subversion. Yet EVERY HONEST PERSON WHO HAS ACCESS TO OBJECTIVE INFORMATION AND KNOWS AT LEAST THE BASICS OF THE POLITICAL ALPHABET CAN CONVINCE HIMSELF THAT THE SOVIET UNION AND THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HAVE NEVER THREATENED AND DO NOT THREATEN ANYONE BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, ARE CONSTANTLY COMING UP WITH NEW PEACE INITIATIVES.

The Peace Initiatives of the USSR and Other Socialist States

THIS IS CONFIRMED ALSO BY THE RECENT SOVIET PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY Y.V. ANDROPOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ON THE OCCASION OF THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE USSR. IN CONTRAST TO THE UNITED STATES, THE SOVIET UNION IS SHOWING THE GOOD WILL AND READINESS TO TACKLE CONSTRUCTIVELY, ON THE BASIS OF EQUALITY AND EQUAL SECURITY, ALL THE KEY PROBLEMS OF NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT.

THE SESSION OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES IN PRAGUE THIS JANUARY WAS ALSO AN EXPRESSION OF THE DETERMINED ENDEAVOR TO STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. In the Political Declaration which they adopted, the states of the Warsaw Pact pitted a realistic peace alternative against the militaristic course of the United States and the NATO pact, which are getting ready to deploy new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe this year and thus to draw mankind nearer to the dangerous threshold of a nuclear catastrophe.

We are deeply convinced that the foreign policy of peace of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community is in tune with the spirit and the interests of all peace-loving forces in the world.

AS IS KNOWN, THE WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE AND LIFE, AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR WILL BE HELD IN PRAGUE THIS JUNE. It will be the most broadly-based meeting of peace forces in the recent past. WE CONSIDER IT A GREAT HONOR THAT IT WILL BE PRECISELY FROM OUR COUNTRY IN THE HEART OF EUROPE, A COUNTRY WHICH NO WORLD WAR HAS EVADED, THAT THE VOICE WILL RESOUND EXPRESSING THE MOST INTRINSIC INTEREST OF MANKIND -- TO LIVE IN PEACE. We believe that the Prague peace assembly will be an open dialogue in which representatives of diverse parties, movements, and organizations will take part, all those who -- regardless of differences in political beliefs and world outlook -- are united by the joint endeavor to avert the threat of war and to preserve peace on our planet.

WE ARE CONVINCED THAT EVERYONE WHO HOLDS DEAR THE CAUSE OF PEACE WILL DO EVERYTHING HE CAN FOR THE PRAGUE ASSEMBLY TO BECOME AN IMPORTANT IMPETUS FOR THE FURTHER PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY OF ALL PEACE-LOVING AND ANTIWAR FORCES.

While during the life of Marx it was the struggle for social and national liberation that was the main content of the unification of the workers class and the working masses, today, when the very existence of the human race is in jeopardy, the efforts for unity are assuming a new quality. We could characterize this new quality as an appeal to the population of the whole earth: People of good will, unite for the protection of human civilization!

RESOUNDING WITH PARTICULAR URGENCY TODAY IS THE APPEAL OF OUR NATIONAL HERO, THE GREAT FIGHTER AGAINST FASCISM, JULIUS FUCIK: "PEOPLE, I LOVED YOU, BE VIGILANT!"

Dear comrades, friends, We rightly take pride in the fact that we are among those who are able to take an active part in the revolutionary reconstruction of the world, for which Karl Marx provided the scientific foundations. Looking back at the period that has passed since the emergence of scientific communism, we see what enormous changes have taken place in the world, what viability Marxism has shown. A great part of the world has been rid of exploitation and oppression. Socialism is an irreversible fact and has a steadily growing impact on the course of world history. The revolutionary movement of the working people in the capitalist countries for their social, national, and democratic rights keeps developing further. The struggle of the liberated nations for their full independence and the right to live in real freedom is undergoing a stormy process.

BEING RESPONSIBLE HEIRS AND IMPLEMENTORS OF MARX' LEGACY, WE REALIZE THAT THE STRUGGLE HAS NOT ENDED, THAT IT WILL STILL BE NECESSARY TO EXERT GREAT EFFORTS AND BRING CONSIDERABLE SACRIFICES. WE REALIZE THAT SOCIALISM CAN ONLY BE WON BY HARD, HONEST WORK. WE ARE DEEPLY CONVINCED THAT THE FORCES OF PROGRESS AND PEACE WILL PREVAIL OVER THE FORCES OF REACTION AND WAR, THAT THE FUTURE WILL BELONG TO THE WORKING MAN OF SOCIALISM. We draw this optimism from the historical path which our revolutionary and progressive movement has undergone in this century, since the Great October Socialist Revolution. Marxism-Leninism has become the most important intellectual force of the present. It will win to its side ever new followers, millions of working people, and will exert an ever growing influence on the future life of mankind.

In conclusion, let me convey thanks to the German comrades, our hosts, for convening this important conference, establishing conditions for its successful course, and for their exemplary care.

Thank you for your attention.

MSZMP's Sarlos

AU201224 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16/17 Apr 83 p 10

[Speech by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, at the conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Progress" in Berlin on 15 April]

[Text] Dear comrades: It is an honor for us to be able to attend and address this international conference on behalf of the MSZMP, a conference which is of outstanding importance among the commemorations and consultations that are being held in numerous countries in the world on the occasion of the dual Marx anniversary.

Marx, whose 165th birthday we are going to commemorate next month and who died 100 years ago, is being commemorated by the whole progressive mankind with great reverence. All those who follow him live and work in the spirit of his teachings. But there are no bourgeois theoretists or politicians either, who could afford to disregard his works. The ideas of Marx influence the revolutionary, progressive movements and the intellectual life of the whole world, a variety of views are reflected in the assessments of his life's work and his realized ideas -- depending on the basic ideological and political position. But no matter from which ideological aspect one approaches the gigantic life's work of Marx, his scientific accomplishment cannot be denied; the international revolutionary movement, which was touched off by Marx and which has grown powerfully since, cannot be undone.

Marx and Engels paid great attention to the Hungarian people's struggle for freedom and to the social upswing in the years 1948-49. The writings and remarks by Marx and Engels in this respect are of historical importance for us. They regarded the events in Hungary at that time as an important constituent part of the democratic revolutions in Europe, which could also pave the way for the socialist revolution. At the same time they criticized from a firm, principled position those reactionary forces in Europe which acted against the Hungarian revolution and the war for freedom.

The Hungarian socialist workers movement from the very beginning was an integral part of the movement of the international proletariat led by Marx and Engels. The League of the Just and the League of Communists also had Hungarian members. One of the leaders of the Paris Commune was the Hungarian worker Leo Frankel, who was highly esteemed by Marx and Engels and distinguished by their friendship. The workers movement in Hungary was always imbued with the idea of proletarian internationalism; this idea is to this day a loyally guarded basic principle and practice of the Hungarian communist movement.

In 100 years the world has greatly changed. In this process the brilliant fundamental ideas of Marx played an important role, as a powerful movement has developed as the upholder of dialectic and historical materialism and of the theory of the revolutionary struggle. Hundreds of millions -- workers, peasants, members of the intelligentsia, advocates of progress -- found in his teachings ideological guidance for explaining their social situation and for transforming the socieity -- that ideological compass which showed them the right direction in revolutionary work and in their struggle. Marx's ideas subsisted and were also enriched in constant interaction with the changing reality. The work of Marx was carried on and further developed by generations of revolutionaries, by outstanding leaders' personalities, and theoretists -- first and foremost by Engels, the worthy companion in working out Marx's theory and in the leadership of the revolutionary movement. Preserving the nature and essence of Marx's ideas, applying them to the new conditions of the period of imperialism, Lenin worked out the strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle against monopoly capital and took the lead in this struggle.

Under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party headed by him, the peoples of Russia carried the Great October Socialist Revolution to victory, the revolution which initiated a radical turn in the history of mankind.

The face of the world has undergone a revolutionary change since then: the socialist world system came into being; the former colonies liberated themselves; the revolutionary, democratic, and peace movements grew to tremendous dimensions all over the world. The stormy transformation is proof of the strength and correctness of Marx's teachings. It testifies to the fact that revolutionary theory must always keep abreast of changing conditions, for this theory is based on the analysis of the situation existing at any particular time, and on the latest conclusions of scientific findings. Only in such a way can it be -- rather than a collection of abstract theses -- the guideline for revolutionary action at any time, in any country, and in any situation.

Marxist theory has continued to develop even since Lenin, as it has drawn the necessary conclusions from the social developments, from the successes and failures of the international workers movement. From all this results the fundamental principle of the international communist movement that, while taking into consideration joint interests, each Marxist party itself is responsible for working out its strategy and tactic.

This is also reflected in the practice of the socialist countries. Naturally there are numerous differences in their development, regarding the tempo of it, as well as their peculiarities and their contents. The universal validity of Marx's ideas, the general natural laws of socialism are asserting themselves and are taking concrete shape, particularly through these peculiarities and these specific aspects, and within them. For these reasons it is extremely important for the communist parties in the socialist countries and in the capitalist societies to study mutually, continuously, and thoroughly their experiences. The main task of Marxist-Leninist theory today lies in being open-minded to all progressive ideas and in increasingly seeking to digest the new processes and trends.

Our world outlook and our positions must often be defended and confirmed in tough ideo-political controversies. Just as elsewhere in the international history of Marxism, ideological discussions also flared up at times in the Hungarian workers movement -- which is looking back on a 100-year history -- and endeavors for a revision and dogmatization of Marxism were noticeable. However, from these discussions, however, it was ultimately always living Marxism which emerged victorious.

The strength of Marxism lay and lies in its very ability to utilize the main trends of the development and the natural laws of social developments not only on the strength of revolutionary experience but also in discussion with opposite views, in the constantly changing historical economic and social situation. This peculiarity of Marxism is guaranteed by the dialectical method and its ability to preserve its values and to overcome its own barriers.

From the experiences of our past struggle for the socialist transformation of the society and for building socialism, we can draw the conclusion that the cause of our potential mistakes is to be found not in Marxism-Leninism, but rather in deviating from it. We paid a particularly high price in the 1950's for the mistakes of the dogmatic party leadership and for the destructive activities of revisionism, which revived in the counterreaction [gegenreaktion] but had existed covertly before. The MSZMP proudly declares that it is a Marxist-Leninist party. On this principled foundation it succeeded in 1956, after the crushing of the counterrevolution, in renewing itself and in working out the strategy of building socialism which, in its fundamental principles and outlines, is still valid today. History has taught us that the party must dissociate itself both from dogmatic petrification and from the revision of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism from various ideological positions.

As before, our party regards the strategy of the two-front struggle as the guarantor of the internal unity, and is aware of the fact that this unity must be consolidated again and again when new problems of far-reaching importance appear. We have realized that only such a program is correct and expedient that is supported and carried by the workers class, by the people's masses. We hold the view that socialism -- under the leadership of the party -- is being built as the achievement of the whole people. The greatest danger that could threaten a Marxist party which is in power is a voluntarist and subjectivist policy, because it thus loses its basis among the masses and jeopardizes the cause of socialism in the country concerned. At the same time it is also harming the other communist parties and is making the situation of the entire international workers movement and the forces of progress more difficult.

The socialist countries have mastered tasks of historical significance in the few decades of their existence, despite the tremendous difficulties and the repeated attacks of the enemy. They abolished exploitation, eliminated the severe social differences, and achieved substantial economic, social, and cultural development.

In less than 4 decades our country has developed from a backward agricultural country into an industrialized country of medium-development level. In this period the socialist production conditions have become predominant in Hungary. The economic and political basis of socialism has been consolidated and the national unity required for building socialism has materialized. Relying on this, we are continuing -- in fraternal affinity with the socialist countries, together with the international workers movement and other progressive forces -- our struggle for the victory of Marx's ideas and for our national upswing.

Neither the ideas of Marx, nor the socialist societies, or social movements implementing them had a smooth road free of obstacles; nor can they reckon with one in the future. The new society has nevertheless materialized and its successes are incontestable facts.

The ideologists and politicians of the "opposite camp" have always tried, and continue to try, to silence Marx's ideas, to refute them, to distort them, to sever them from the living movement, or even to misuse them for their own ends. Moreover -- ever since the socialist countries have existed at all -- they have been speaking of Marx's socialism being outdated, of the socialist social system's having fallen into a crisis from which there is no escape. Nevertheless the workers movement exists, has spread to all regions of the world, and has won the trust of hundreds of millions of people. The attacks against our movement continue and are intensified whenever difficulties actually occur in the socialist development.

Marx never painted an idealized picture of the future and the living movement. Not only did he know about the extremely difficult periods which can occur in the movement, but he even experienced some himself. He expected a difficult and long historical struggle. He did not stipulate any deadlines for the new society, no criteria to be valid once and for all. He knew that the coming generations would create the society of socialism under new conditions and circumstances.

History proved him to be right in this respect, too. It turned out that the struggle for building the new society is the task of a historically long period during which it is not only necessary to eliminate backwardness but also to overcome newly arising contradictions. They can be uncovered and resolved only if the Marxist party, through analyzing the conditions and relying on the workers class and broad strata of the people, is capable of setting tasks that can be realized.

The further advancement in building socialism also depends on the development of the international situation, on how we succeed in preserving peace in the world and in checking the reckless rearmament which is conjuring up dreadful dangers and is withholding substantial material funds from peaceful construction work.

Today we can justly declare that in the current tense international situation the vital interests of mankind have come into contradiction with the economic and power aspirations of a small group of monopolists. It is in the interest of all peoples to take resolute action against this aggressive group of monopoly capital, which is striving for military superiority. This is necessary to achieve and realize all true goals -- freedom, democracy, equal rights, and prosperity. That is why the socialist countries' endeavors are resolutely focused on arms limitation; that is why the Soviet Union's peace program can be implemented; and that is why the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries to establish peace and security in Europe and throughout the world are right.

The MSZMP and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic are pursuing in their foreign political activities the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, and are ready to cooperate in this respect, as well as in any other question affecting the fate of mankind with all peace-loving people, social, and political organizations and movements of any social system.

Esteemed friends, dear comrades, it has been a pleasure for us to be able to speak about some of Marx's ideas, particularly in the GDR capital, considering that Marx -- whose ideas are universal -- was a German and that his teachings, further developed by Lenin, are taking shape here in this country, in the German worker-peasant state, for the first time on German soil. Permit me to convey to the SED, to the GDR, to all people of the first socialist German state the friendly communist greetings of our party and to wish them successful work, happiness, and peace.

Thank you for your attention.

PZPR's Barcikowski

AU181505 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Apr 83 p 7

[Speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, at the conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Progress" in Berlin on 14 April]

[Text] Karl Marx's ideas, which have illuminated the revolutionary movement for dozens of years, are now also the guiding force in the process of building socialism by numerous nations and an impetus in the shaping of new frameworks of humanitarian civilization.

Historical experience over 100 years old has shown how correct, and also how real, the diagnoses presented by the author of "Capital" are. His innovative and cognitive thinking also covers general economic, political, and cultural processes, as well as the internal feelings of humans, who want to establish their place in the world.

Karl Marx's theory has established a program of action in a scientific way. In this program the workers' class was recognized as a force capable of overthrowing capitalism. The theory also stated that the proletariant must perform this task in accordance with the evolution of social life in the direction of socialism.

Universal Principles of Battle To Give a Humanitarian Shape to the World

The foundations of the scientific theory of socialism are the universal principles of battle to give a humanitarian shape to the world, as well as knowledge of the general principles of social development. What makes this theory stand out from other theories is the dialectical method, which is still a lively and irreplaceable instrument for understanding social reality.

Karl Marx did not want his theory to be regarded as a closed system at all. He assumed it was possible and necessary to develop the theory by publicizing the workers' movement's social experiences, especially its international experiences. As we know, he himself remained faithful to this methodological imperative and he himself set the example of seeking the truth by deeply analyzing reality and delving into the essence of social processes. He consistently avoided simplifications caused by adherence to existing plans. He studied the history and experiences of the Paris Commune and on this basis drew new conclusions for the continuing class battle of the proletariat. He carefully monitored the development of the workers' movement in Germany and the experience he gained from this gave birth, among other things, to the fundamental work entitled "Criticism of the Gotha Program," in which he contrasted the state's idealistic concept with a concept of a form of government by the workers' class in the shape of dictatorship of the proletariat. He also attached great importance to proletarian internationalism and described the transition stage between capitalism and socialism and formulated the basic theses behind the two phases in the formation of communism.

Marxist Scientific Thought Is a Signpost for Working People's Activity

Vladimir Lenin applied the revolutionary contents of Karl Marx's theory to solve new theoretical and practical problems of the workers' movement during the era of imperialism. V. Lenin regarded Marxism, above all, as a directive for action and as a methodological base making it easy to seek answers to the questions raised by the era of imperialism with all its conflicts. Thanks to this attitude, he enriched Marxism's theoretical achievements. He showed that an adherence to the universal principles of socialism must be accompanied by a practical revolutionary analysis of the concrete conditions in which the battle for establishing socialism is being waged. The success of this battle depends on the degree to which one is acquainted with social reality and on how correctly conclusions are formulated on this basis. This is of great importance for Marxist-Leninist parties in all countries.

The Polish workers' movement has special reasons to value the creator of the scientific theory of socialism and his works. The founders of the first workers' party on Polish soil, the "Proletariat" Social Revolutionary Party in 1882, supported the Marxist stream in the workers' movement from the very beginning. They appreciated Marx's genius and also saw in him a champion of Polish affairs. Throughout his life, Marx supported Polish aspirations for freedom and propagated Poland's right to be independent. He regarded Polish efforts to achieve independence, suffused with the spirit of democratism and social reform, as a valuable factor for the forces of progress and as something worth supporting from the point of view of the strategic goals of the international workers' movement. He saw a connection between Poland's national liberation battle in the 19th century and the international proletariat movement when he wrote the following in 1875:

"I could repeat the view, which I have been defending for 30 years, that Poland's liberation is one of the conditions for liberating the workers' class in Europe." Karl Marx' personal involvement in the fortunes of the Polish nation was a natural manifestation of the principles of internationalism as an inseparable component of socialist ideology.

In the history of the Polish workers' movement, Marxist thought became the theoretical sword of the revolutionary forces fighting to overthrow the system based on gain. When working people assumed authority in Poland, this thinking became the signpost for the activity of the workers' class party to play a leading role in the process of socialist construction. The difficulties our country is experiencing do not affect this signpost in the slightest. On the contrary, they confirm the fundamental assumptions of Marxism and confirm the idea that any departure from the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism, coupled with a lack of creative approach toward one's own national affairs, inevitably causes distortions and difficulties. These are immediately exploited by the domestic and foreign opponents of socialism.

These opponents have attacked, above all, the state, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party, and the socialist economy; in other words, all those socialist structures which occupy a key position in Karl Marx's teachings and form the correct realities of the transitional period. The events in Poland also confirm the importance of the Marxist thesis whereby it is essential to analyze discrepancies in social life as this is a necessary condition for the revolutionary movement to make cofrect assessments and draw practical conclusions. For eliminating the conditions which give rise to discrepancies does not mean that social discrepancies have been eliminated in general. Our experience shows one cannot ignore discrepancies which are not antagonistic.

The history of socialist construction, which does not lack bitter experience, shows that success occurs when the party, as a leading force of the workers' class, bases itself on scientific attitudes and fully appreciates the intellectural wealth of Marxism-Leninism, which is being constantly increased by the experiences of other countries and workers' parties. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has said: "Marxism-Leninism is a science and philosophy of contemporary times. It brings liberation, social justice, progress, and peace. It was and is an achievement of social revolution. The masses and the working people can read it, and it joins theory with practice."

The Marxist idea of internationalism and of solidarity among working people beyond state frontiers is becoming a lively idea and one that is very topical. Based on noble human characteristics, continuing the best humanitarian traditions, and expressing a unity of workers' class interests the idea of internationalism today must counteract the threat of the world's destruction in a thermonuclear catastrophe.

A Unity of Workers' Class Interests

Karl Marx revealed the objective role of the workers' class which, because of its numerical strength, is capable of overthrowing the system of exploitation and human destruction. Today, at a time when the imperialist circles are breaking the basic principles of coexistence between nations in their race for domination and gain, and when the world is facing the specter of annihilation, the workers' class in all nations is capable of using its strength to block the growing arms race and the vicious plans of those who think it is possible to start a nuclear war and win it. Special tasks for workers' parties in countries all over the world emerge from this. Their unity and their joint effort in the battle for preserving peace are the necessary condition for mobilizing all working people in the defense of life.

It is obvious that the states of the socialist system carry the main burden of responsibility for and the real costs of defending world peace. Their role, and especially that of the Soviet Union, are decisive in this case. That is also why the attitude of the workers' parties in all countries toward the initiatives and efforts aimed at counteracting war which the socialist countries are undertaking is an expression of respect for the Marxist idea of internationalism in our times. Every workers' party which joins in this collective deed performs its duty to its own nation. The task of protecting mankind from the cataclysm of nuclear war is the order of the day. It is socialism's historic mission. The international workers' movement is open to joint activity with all those who show interest in defending peace and can help strengthen the capability to do so.

The PZPR would welcome a world meeting of workers' parties devoted to the most important problem of our times, the problem of preserving peace.

We warmly thank the conference's hosts -- the comrades from the SED -- for their initiative and hospitality.

RCP's Popescu

AU191455 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 83 p 11

[Speech by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, at the conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- The Struggle For Peace and Progress" in Berlin on 13 April]

[Text] Dear comrades: At this important international scientific conferenc the RCP wants to pay great homage to the memory of Karl Marx, the great thinker, revolutionary humane fighter, and creator of scientific socialism whose concept of the world and life and methods of tackling events are written on our combat banner. The Romanian people's acceptance of the ingenious theory on ways and means to eradicate exploitation and basically restructure human society is being implemented today in our social activity, the building of the comprehensively developed socialist society, which contributes to the worldwide revolutionary practice, to enriching the theoretical treasury of the workers class and of the progressive forces throughout the world.

This spring in Romania we celebrated the 90th anniversary of the creation of the revolutionary political party of the workers' class whose program was established on the basis of Marx's ideas. This shows that there was already an organic link between Marxism and the workers' movement in our country in the past century. While the Romanian socialists were particularly open-minded toward Marx's ideas, which they adopted for their combat program shortly after they were formulated, it is significant to note that the great thinker followed the Romanian people's sociopolitical activity with keen interest, making important assessments and drawing important conclusions. The Romanian socialists drew on their thousand-year-old history, their struggle for social progress, and the defense of their vital rights against the rule of foreign empires to whose union of interests they were subjected. Almost a century after the creation of the Marxist party of the Romanian proletariat, the reality in our country -- which is marked by complete liberation from oppression and exploitation by tremendous progress in the forces of production, and by the establishment of a new material, cultural, social, and moral civilization -- despite all difficulties, historic limitations, and lags which we still have to face, is excellent proof of the correctness of Marxist thinking. It confirms the vitality of the thesis that socialism is the alternative to capitalism, the production process that eliminates antagonisms and flagrant social inequalities, and the higher stage of human existence.

The impressive participation in this session devoted to Marx and held on German soil demonstrates the wide dissemination of the ideas of the ingenious thinker and the scope and diversity of movements that are linked to Marx today in one form or another. Indeed his epoch-making theoretical discoveries influence the socialist countries' development, the communist world movement's actions, the thinkers of many other organizations of the workers class and are a guide for national liberation movements, recently liberated countries, and numerous current social forces.

We are all acquainted with the essential contributions -- which at a later stage were continued by Lenin -- made by Marx together with Engels to developing the social science and clarifying the objective factors that influence the progress of human history, the sequence of the means of production and the inevitable transition to socialism. We are also familiar with the great social experience that has given concrete shape to his basic conclusions during this century.

The question now is how to approach Marx's legacy so that it continues to exert its complete driving force in the peoples' struggle for social justice, progress, and peace. Marx has been and will continue to be the most discussed personality in history. This is normal if we take into consideration the extraordinary social consequences of his theory In approaching Marx's theory there are also extreme positions: either making it absolute or completely denying it. Ignoring place or time, some people have sought for precise answers in Marx's theory to all kinds of questions or for miracle solutions to any kind of social activity. Those people were naturally wrong; without using one's mind one is unable to recognize, explain, or implement anything. Others charge that a number of Marx's assumptions were neither confirmed by the manner of development of capitalism nor by the process of building the new system, socialism, and that history shows developments and changes that he did not foresee. Such criticism is extremely far from Marx's intentions because he never assumed the role of a prophet -- like the one in the "Old Testament" -- or claimed the ability to predict things or interpret the mists of the future. Nothing was more alien to the genius of Marx than that simple vanity.

He, the founder of history's dialectical materialism, was more aware than any other person that social reality, which is constantly changing and consistently driven ahead by contradictions, does not proceed along a straight line and cannot follow a pattern or a model. Marx did not subject history to an isolated philosophical system; the essence of his revolutionary theoretical concept actually pursued the departure from speculative and rigid philosophical system that were viewed as unchangeable because they were born out of a disregard for reality. By integrating philosophy into the contradictory development of history and by attributing to it the militant role of understanding and changing social reality, Marx asserted himself as an opponent of dogmatism, of eternal truths and of any kind of absolutism.

He would be the first to think that it is normal that today's world looks completely different from what it did 100 years ago and he would be the first to thoroughly study it without any preconceived ideas; he would surpass his own assessments in order to understand the new reality and to seek solutions to its pressing and complicated issues.

On the basis of the so far unique scientific Marxist analysis of the historic lawfulness and of the contradictions characteristic of capitalism -- an analysis whose method is also an excellent guide for understanding social processes and for social activities -- political forces which strive to change and improve people's lives and to open up the road to progress are undoubtedly compelled to study and make out realities and draw the necessary conclusions. "All the more so in our days," stated RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, "when the world is going through impressive changes in thought and understanding, when society is ruled by a tremendous revolution in science and technology and when profound and renewing social changes are taking place all over the world, one cannot reach the conlcusion that Marxism-Leninism is developing irrespective of what is happening. To act in this manner would mean to force the revolutionary theory of the proletariat into sterility and stagnation and ultimately to sentence it to death."

To act in a Marxist manner has meant and means to approach reality creatively and to implement the lofty principles of scientific socialism in keeping with life, with social changes, and with the great variety of conditions in the present-day world.

The age in which we live confronts peoples -- apart from the old problems of eliminating the system based on exploitation, in justice, and inequality -- with a great number of new problems, some of which have to be regarded very seriously: how to end the economic crisis, which affects all countries, and the tragic poverty suffered by the majority of peoples in the world; how to lessen international political tension; how to set a lasting basis for coexistence between different social systems and for detente and trust; and how to stop the arms race which squanders our planet's resources and confronts us with the specter of a nuclear inferno. Many of those issues did not exist 100 years ago; they were not subjects for Marx to study nor were they the targets of the progressive revolutionary movement. They are issues concerning our generations and it is for them to think about them and solve. In fact, present-day and future progress and even the very life of mankind or our planet depend on how those issues are solved.

Naturally, the political forces which draw on Marxist theory have to assume great responsibility in this respect. In essence, socialism has always advocated peace between nations and has always struggled for it. It advocates the elimination of war from society, and freedom, independence, respect, and friendship among peoples.

The cause of progress and peace today, irrespective of ideological and political differences, requires a much larger participation and the unity of all social forces within the current of international action. Current issues require equal participation by all small and large countries, irrespective of social system, renunciation of domination and diktat, noninterference in the affairs of other countries, and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force or to military confrontation.

The main targets of our age require a new international unity, which is a much wider-scale unity than that proclaimed by Marx in his time in his noteworthy appeal: "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" It requires a worldwide unity of peoples' masses and of peoples from all continents who are the true creators of history.

The greatest honor we can bestow on the great philosopher and revolutionary, who thought and worked for the happiness of mankind, is to strengthen the solidarity with all social forces and all peoples to eliminate the old imperialist policy and to ensure a new policy to preserve mankind's basic right to life and to ensure a better and more just world on our planet.

In conclusion I would like to express thanks to the SED leadership for organizing this free and scientific exchange of views on theoretical issues of the current revolutionary, progressive movement and on the current understanding of an approach to Marxism-Leninism and for the excellent conditions created for the positive and successful progress of the session.

LCY's Stojanovic

AU201150 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 83 p 6

[Speech by Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, at the conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Progress" in Berlin on 13 April]

[Text] Comrade Chairman, comrades: Allow me to express my thanks on behalf of the LCY Central Committee to the SED Central Committee and to Comrade Erich Honecker personally for the invitation to the LCY delegation to participate in the international scientific conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress," as well as for the cordial reception in the capital of the GDR.

The fact that the nature of the present era is a revolutionary one permits Marx' work to be constantly effective in a stimulating way. In its analysis of the development, functioning, and elimination of the capitalist way of production, this work at the same time imparts essential knowledge about the prerequisites and forces, ways and aims of the socialist revolution. The fundamental principle of the idea of Marx is clear: The liberation of the workers class can only be its own work.

The work of Marx is open to new findings and new questions: "The constant changes of the daily revolutionary practice in our revolutionary country," Josip Broz Tito stressed in 1951, "are decisively imbued by the spirit of the great thinkers: Marx, Engels, and Lenin. For us this science was never a dogma, because its creators also did not want it to be, but it illuminates our revolutionary path for the realization of socialism in our country."

As the socialist revolution destroys the old society and builds new relations in the history of mankind, errors, deviations, and mistakes are inevitable. Marx, therefore, stresses, as being one of the most fundamental characteristics of proletarian revolutions, the fact that these are constantly subjecting themselves to self-criticism and are developing through this criticism.

The socialist revolution can only develop as a revolution if it does not leave its final aims to some distant future. On their way, in the course of their development, its final historical aims must be in movement. Marx, Engels, and Lenin were most deeply aware of this dialectical movement and the final aim.

Comrades; in the course of the 20 interwar years of revolutionary struggle among the Yugoslav Marxists and Communists there developed the knowledge that the work of Marx, by its nature, represents the scientific-theoretical tools and way of thinking for understanding the most difficult and most complex thing -- the revolutionary possibilities that have developed and are developing at a particular time and under particular circumstances.

Under the social-historical conditions of Yugoslavia in 1941 there was a possibility, which at the same time proved to be a necessity, of linking the people's liberation struggle against the foreign conquerors with the struggle for equal rights of the peoples and nationalities and for a new society. The dialectics of the liberation of the class and the national liberation represent the fundamental and permanent characteristic of the entire course of our revolution. For the Yugoslav Marxists and revolutionaries it was important to find in the revolutionary practice their own way -- one suitable for our conditions -- of implementing Marx' concept of society, according to which the freedom of the working people and the freedom of any people and of any nationality is the condition for the freedom of all.

The Communist Party or the LCY knew in the practical-political and theoretical way how to realize the deep connections which united the efforts of the workers class with the efforts of other progressive social forces in their joint struggle. The LCY works within this broad alliance of the progressive social forces and implements its leading political-ideological role by making the working people capable of conscious socialist actions. When we were criticized for the fact that this position of the party meant that it would be diluted among the masses, then precisely the thing that actually represented the greatest strength of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia was listed as weakness.

Socialist self-management in Yugoslavia, which was made a law in 1950, is the internal expression and development of those fundamental humanistic, social, and ideological efforts that have been inherent in our entire development up to this time. Certain elements and forms of self-management emerged at the time of the people's liberation war and were from the beginning one of the factors of the socialist revolution.

Self-management is not an ideological or theoretical construction of the Yugoslav Communists. Neither is it a utopian idea nor does it have anything in common with anarchistic concepts. It is the renewed confirmation of the old idea of the workers movement, of the idea of workers self-management, above all, of Marx's idea that "the liberation of workers class..." is to be "the work of the workers class itself." (note 1: Karl Marx/ Friedrich Engels: Zirkularbrief an Bebel; Liebknecht, Bracke, and others in Karl Marx/ Friedrich Engels' "Works," Vol 19, p 165) From the beginning it was an inseparable element of the term of socialism. In a certain way it was also present in the Paris Commune, in Lenin's soviets, as well as in all socialist revoluions of broad strata of the working people, just as was our revolution.

The historical purpose of the transition of our society to self-management of the production relationships expresses the striving to further develop the conscious organized work of the workers class and all working people and set up a system of relations which makes possible such work. At the same time it reveals the striving of the socialist forces to resist the domination of certain tendencies of a state ownership monopoly. The system of socialist self-management is built in such a way that it develops new possibilities and conditions within which the working people unite with the conditions, menas, and results of their work on the basis of the public ownership of the means of production.

The most important achievement of the development of socialist self-management is the constant and increasingly complete democratization and humanization of society on the basis of the revolutionary changes both within socioeconomic relations and by the political forms of the participation of the working people in making decisions on social affairs.

The basis of these socioeconomic and political changes within the framework of self-management formed the process of the gradual reshaping of socialist property as a form of a state ownership monopoly into a real social property which belongs to all working people and which all have the same economic and other rights to the extent to which they contribute through their work and their creativity to strengthening and making more efficient the social means of production as well as to the productivity of the social labor.

Socialist self-management is still in a phase of overcoming the etatism, bureaucracy, technocratism, and social differences that are not due to different work results. It has proved to be a real factor in forcing back and curbing these tendencies, a factor that cuts their roots and makes possible free social work of the working people in all fields of life.

The development of self-management required the establishment of economic, social, and democratic relations of the working people in such a way that they can manage the social menas of production as an organized force even more independently and, at the same time, even more responsibly. It was necessary to exactly determine and strengthen the position of the workers in the self-management of their basic organizations of associated labor and also to define the entire system of mutual relations and responsibility, both in production and in expanded and universal social reproduction. These orientations found their expression in the documents of the congresses of the LCY, in the 1974 Constitution of the SFRY and the Law on Associated Labor.

The nature of the labor association in self-management is, above all, represented in the association of the workers on the basis of the work with the social means of production. Thus it is an association that is not of a political nature, as is the case with the political organizations of the workers class, but of an economic nature, which by itself has political dimensions if one takes into account that this association develops the revolutionary process of the liberation of work.

In order to make it possible for producers to dominate the field of universal social interests and affairs a political delegates' system was created, which has its foundations in the organizations of associated labor and other corporations based on self-management.

That is the fundamental direction of the social movement in our country today. The decisive feature is the struggle to develop associated labor and the political system of the socialist self-management.

Comrades, one of the most important contents of Marxism is the doctrine on the mutual solidarity of the struggle of the workers class in the national and international framework. The militant appeal "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" is an organic element of the scientific analysis of the class struggle by Marx and Engels and an essential factor in implementing the historic aims of the proletariat: one's own self-liberation, the elimination of any class domination, and all forms of suppression of the classes and national suppression.

The doctrine of Marx and Engels concerning internationalism, the nature of their concepts and views, and their actions for the development of the international proletarian solidarity are today the inevitable theoretical and practical basis of the work of all forces that struggle for social and national liberation, for universal emancipation, for peace, democracy and the social progress of people.

The views and positions of the Marxist classical writers developed according to the change of conditions of the revolutionary struggle and the acquisition of new experiences in the struggle of the workers class. But the essential prerequisites of the Marxist concept of internationalism and international solidarity have remained unchanged: the independence and equality of rights of all revolutionary movements and the equality and independence of the nations. Engels emphasized that the internationalist movement of the proletariat is only possible among independent nations. This is how Lenin formulated this Marxist position: "Complete equality of rights of the nations; right of self-determination of the nations; amalgamation of the workers of all nations -- this is the national program which Marxism teaches the workers...." (note 2: V.I. Lenin, On the Right of Nations to Self-Determination, in "Works," Vol 20, p 460) Historical experience has shown that the struggle of the workers class can only be truly revolutionary and internationalist if it is also concurrently waged against any national oppression for the complete emancipation of all nations. Marx focused attention on the fact that the roads of the workers class to achieving power will be different contingent on "the institutions, customs, and traditions of the individual countries." (note 3: Karl Marx, Speech about the Hague Peace Congress, in Karl Marx/Friedrich Engels' "Works," Vol 18, p 160) In his revolutionary activity, in his contacts with the representatives of many movements, Marx stubbornly warned that the fact that each movement makes its decisions independently and in agreement with the specific conditions of the struggle of the workers class in its own country constitutes not only a right but first and foremost an objective imperative of the revolutionary struggle.

Marx and Engels were uncompromising opponents of any "export of the revolution." "One thing only is certain," Engels wrote Kautsky. "The victorious proletariat cannot force any blessing on any foreign people without thus wrecking its won victory." (note 4: Friedrich Engels to Karl Kautsky in Karl Marx/Friedrich Engels' "Works," Vol 35, p 358)

The essential element of the Marxist concept of internationalism is the position that no national movement must, on behalf of internationalism, force its own positions and interests upon other national movements. In his introductory note to "The German Peasant War," Engels stressed that "it is not at all in the interest" of the international workers movement "that the workers of any individual nation should march at its head..." (note 5: Friedrich Engels: Supplement to the Introductory Note to "The German Peasant War," in Karl Marx/Friedrich Engels' "Works," Vol 18, p 517) Since the establishment of the first communist organization -- the League of Communists -- in Marx's lifetime,

when it numbered only a few hundred members, up to the present day, socialism has become a worldwide process, a movement, and a practice. As a result, the conditions of the struggle for socialism have substantially changed in both the national and international frameworks.

Historical experience has shown that no movement can successfully wage a revolutionary struggle in its own country on the basis of preconceived recipes. The strategy of struggle is defined by the affirmation of theoretical and practical concepts in living social practice and by a constant critical generalization of the experiences obtained, of both one's own experiences as well as those of other revolutionary movements.

This is one of the lasting messages of Marxism. All the past experiences in the struggle of socialism have shown that decisive importance is attached to the internal revolutionary forces of each country. In any case the factors of international solidarity are contributing to the creation of international conditions for the revolutionary struggle in the individual countries. But the actual progress and the final success of the struggle for the historical goals of socialism depends on internal revolutionary and democratic factors, on their strategy and policy and their affiliation with the broadest peoples masses.

Historical experience shows that all attempts to set up an ideological political or organizational monopoly, to impose views on other parties and movements have inflicted immense damage to the development of the revolutionary idea of internationalism and to the practical activities of the revolutionary forces. The awareness of the fact that "leading centers" of the workers movement are outdated and that "models" of socialism are harmful is becoming increasingly stronger among the subjective forces of socialism in the various parts of the world.

Procceding from its own historical experiences and being aware of the entire complexity of the struggle for peace, social progress, and socialism in the present world, the LCY consistently pursues a policy of developing comprehensive cooperation and solidarity with all progressive and democratic parties. It is a long time since the LCY decided on the principles fashioning its international cooperation and it strictly adheres to them. These principles are the sovereign independence and autonomy of each movement, non-interference, equality of rights, accountability to the own workers class and people, and mutual respect for various interests, concepts, and positions. While consistently respecting these principles it is possible to ensure a natural and fruitful mutual exchange of experiences in the struggle for a progressive social transformation, an enrichment of the strategy and tactics of the national movements by the experiences accumulated in the worldwide struggle for socialism and, by this fact alone, to resist nationalist trends, manifestations of national narrowmindedness, and the refutation of the positive experiences of other movements. In our view the Berlin conference of the European communist parties of 1976 constitutes a great step toward asserting a new, democratic practice in the relations and cooperation in the workers movement.

The necessity for the Yugoslav socialist revolution to chose a road of its own constitutes an affirmation of the views of Marx mentioned earlier, which were also expressed in the significant positions of Lenin in 1916 that not all nations achieve socialism on the same road. The question of the roads leading to socialism in our view is even more topical and important today in the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of the world. The multitude of roads leading to socialism is one of the law-governed features of the socialist movement and it is with good reason that the theory and practice of socialist transformation will also be enriched with new achievements and creations in the future. Proceeding from the awareness of these law-governed features, in the future, the LCY will give its moral and political support to the right of each party and movement to chose its own ways of implementing its social ideals in keeping with the conditions of each individual country.

The LCY endorses such changes in the system of economic and political relations in the present world which help to strengthen the economic and political independence and equality of rights of the peoples in international relations and which create conditions for fundamental social-historical changes in the worldwide system of relations between peoples. It is precisely in this respect that the role played by the nonaligned countries has become an unusually important factor of progressive development in the world today.

The LCY struggles for peace, for the full assertion of the principles of active peaceful coexistence in the relations between all countries, for genuine steps toward disarmament, for the accelerated development of the developing countries and establishing a new world economic system, for international detente, and for the elimination of the hotbeds of crisis by peaceful means on the basis of respect for the inalienable rights of peoples freely and independently to decide on their destiny. The LCY endorses and will continue to endorse the implementation of Marx's views of foreign policy: "The simple laws of morality and the law," it is said in the inaugural address of the International Workers Association which was drafted by Marx, "which should regulate relations between private persons should be applied as the supreme laws to the dealings between nations.

"The struggle for such a foreign policy is part and parcel of the general struggle for the emancipation of the workers class." (note 6: Karl Marx: Inaugural Address of the International Workers Association, in Karl Marx/Friedrich Engels' "Works," Vol 16, p 13)

ADN ON GDR-FRG TRANSIT AGREEMENT, RELATIONS

LD251708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1451 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN) -- In the words of Erich Honecker general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, it is of great importance whether the political climate at the dividing line between the two great social systems and their military alliances is characterized by tranquility and peaceful cooperation based on equality, or whether it harbors tension and dangerous elements of conflict. That is why, even after the change of government in Bonn, the desire for normal interstate cooperation according to the principles of peaceful coexistence, that is to say on an agreed basis, determines our approach to relations with the FRG.

Part of this basis, and thus of the important treaties under international law whose conclusion ushered in the process of detente in Europe at the beginning of the seventies, is the transit agreement concluded on 17 December 1971 between the GDR and FRG Governments. This agreement has safeguarded for over 11 years the smooth transit traffic of civilian persons and goods between the FRG and West Berlin across GDR territory.

The transit agreement is connected in many ways with the Basic Treaty and other contractual settlements between the two German states. It is an element of the European system of agreements which -- proceeding from the existing political realities under international law in Europe -- represents a stable foundation for peace, security, detente, and mutually advantageous cooperation. In this capacity the transit agreement has, since the day of its coming into force, contributed not inconsiderably to the elimination of tension and to the prevention of complications in relations between the two German states and in connection with West Berlin. It has proved its worth as a cornerstone of stable, steady, and predictable relations between the treaty partners.

The agreement is the binding basis in international law for the transit traffic of civilian persons and goods between the FRG and West Berlin on roads, rail, and waterways through GDR territory. Its strict observation is therefore in the vital interest of all interested in a tranquil climate between the two German states and in good order and security on the transit routes. To give an idea of the magnitude of this traffic it may be recalled that in 1982 and alone 21.5 million persons requiring visas traveled these transit routes of the GDR, and 6.7 million road vehicles were cleared. The tonnage of goods carried by road amounted to 11.5 million tons. Clearing this traffic by the GDR authorities concerned procedures in the simplest, quickest, and most favorable way found in international practice. The GDR annually devotes considerably services and expenditure to this.

It goes without saying that the condition for the smooth working of this transit is observance of the transit agreement provisions and strict respect for the GDR's laws. The transit routes of the GDR are not "corridors." The occasionally used concept of "free access" to West Berlin exists neither in the contractually-agreed provisions nor has it anything to do with political reality. Transit traffic is defined unequivocally. Year after year millions of transit travelers avail themselves of the advantages of this agreement; they can see for themselves that the GDR carries out this agreement under international law to the spirit and letter at all times.

The generally positive development of transit traffic evidently does not suit everybody. Ever since its coming into force the transit agreement has been subjected to attacks and strains that are deliberately provoked by certain forces. Criminal associations that try to misuse the advantageous conditions of the transit for subversive actions against the GDR and its socialist society are still operating from the soil of the FRG and West Berlin. Numerous incidents prove repeatedly that these criminal associations can freely engage in their activities in the FRG and West Berlin, although their practices, which are contrary to international law, are sufficiently known to the authorities there.

Encouraged by irresponsible publications in FRG and West Berlin media well-known for this kind of writing, many transit travellers believe that they can transform GDR motorways into "nightmare tracks" and disregard GDR laws and regulations, including its traffic code. This extends from misuse of alcohol while driving motor vehicles, speeding which endangers traffic, loutish attacks on the German People's Police and other authorities used in transit traffic, to smuggling and espionage.

If there is talk of strains in the transit agreement one cannot, on the other hand, disregard the attacks of those political forces in the FRG and West Berlin who are dissatisfied with the whole trend of events. They are the ones who from the outset opposed the Basic Treaty and the decisive treaties of socialist countries with the FRG, who today talk about disrupting detente, and who, through the present campaign of incitement and defamation against the GDR, apparently wish to test how much strain the transit agreement can stand. Anyone who seeks to strain relations between the GDR and the FRG in this way calls in question everything that has been achieved.

The GDR is not prepared to join in this dangerous game. It takes an undeterred stand for strict observance and full application of the existing agreements. Only on this basis can a fruitful development of relations and a good-neighborly relationship be achieved.

GDR-USSR JOINT COMMISSION MEETS 26 APRIL

LD261706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1521 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin, 26 Apr (ADN) -- A meeting of the German-Soviet joint commissions took place in Berlin on Tuesday. State Secretary Dr Herbert Krolikowski, first GDR foreign minister was in the chair. The Soviet side was headed by Petr A. Abrasimov, ambassador of the USSR in the GDR. Questions of interest to both sides were discussed and corresponding decisions made at the meeting. The meeting proceeded in the traditional cordial atmosphere and the positions of both sides completely agreed on all questions discussed. The meeting was imbued with the spirit of the unbreakable fraternal alliance of the GDR and the USSR.

AWARDS FOR USSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER, DEPUTY

AU260710 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23/24 Apr 83 p 2

[Summary] Moscow -- On behalf of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, awarded Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, the Karl Marx Order and Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade, the Star of Friendship Among Peoples Order in gold in Moscow on 22 April. "They were awarded for the outstanding merits of both personalities in strengthening fraternal relations between the GDR and USSR peoples, in developing economic cooperation, and in preserving peace. The increased scope of the exchange of goods reflects -- just as the development of relations in research and production based on the principle of division of labor -- the new quality of cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, the ambassador stressed."

HONECKER GREETS CONGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

AU251250 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Apr 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the Sixth Congress of the GDR Society of Agricultural Sciences, which is opening today in Magdeburg:

Dear delegates and guests!

The SED Central Committee conveys to you, the delegates and guests of the Sixth Congress of the GDR Society of Agricultural Sciences, cordial greetings and wishes your deliberations much success.

Since your fifth congress the members of your society have worked successfully, in particular on the basis of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th Peasants Congress of the GDR. In many ways they supported the introduction of the scientific-technological progress into production. They developed a comprehensive activity in further training the university and technical school cadres, masters and specialists of agriculture and forestry in accordance with the plan, as well as in the political and technical qualification of the cooperative peasants and workers.

The elections and the Sixth Congress of the Agricultural Sciences Society demonstrate the great readiness of members to implement the policy of the SED aimed at the well-being of the people and the preservation of peace.

The members of your society are making every effort to implement the economic strategy adopted by the 10th SED Congress, the course of the main task in its united economic and social policy. Thus they are striving to even more efficiently support the struggle for the daily fulfillment and overfulfillment of the aims of the national economic plan in practice. To an increasing extent they are becoming active strugglers.

Dear delegates and guests, in plant production the increases of yields per hectare with the funds available for that purpose is the decisive task which should be in the center of the political and scientific-technological work of your society.

The initiatives should be aimed to an even greater extent at deepening the intensification of the agricultural and forestry production as well as at most closely linking the findings of science with the experiences of the cooperative peasants and the workers. This is, above all, promoted by the work with the program for effective use of the soil and the crop-rotation-related maximum yield concepts.

The main task in animal production is to support the cooperative peasants and workers, increase production, improve fodder economy, secure the reproduction of stock, increase the breeding results and reduce animal losses. Here the work with the stall-related maximum efficiency concepts offers many possibilities of help by the Agricultural Sciences Society. Particular attention must be paid to the performance comparisons as a very efficient method of discovering reserves, overcoming the causes for unjustified differences in production and effectiveness, as well as of improving the expenditure-result ratio.

The implementation of our tested basic principle, to promote the uniform reproduction process through manifold cooperation relations, opens up for the enterprise groups of the Society of Agricultural Sciences in the LPG, state farms, and other enterprises a broad field of work in which they can develop their creative intiative in putting into practice sicence and technology as well as the experiences of the best.

We also see great possibilities for the qualification of your work in even closer cooperation with the state organs, the agricultural-scientific institutes, and educational institutions of the Scientific Society for Veterinary Medicine, the URANIA, and the Chamber of Technology, as well as with the Peasants Mutual Aid Association (Peasants Trade Cooperative) as the socialist mass organization of the cooperative peasants and gardners.

Dear delegates and guests, we are confident that the Sixth Congress of the GDR Society of Agricultural Science will provide precious stimuli for the development of universal work on a high level, which will promote the interest of your members in universal education and scientific-technological work. The SED will actively support your society also in the future.

We wish all members and functionaries health, creative vigor, and much success.

The GDR Council of Ministers also conveyed a greetings address.

NATIONAL BANK'S ANNUAL MEETING REPORTED

AU260950 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Apr 83 p 10

[MTI report: "General Meeting at the Hungarian National Bank"]

[Text] The Hungarian National Bank held its regular annual general meeting on Tuesday. The event was attended by Lajos Kallai, deputy minister of finance, as well as representatives of the state as a shareholder, members of the bank's Directorate and Presidium, auditors, and leading members of the bank's staff. The 31 December 1982 balance sheet, a statement on the 1982 results, and a report on the previous business year were submitted by Matyas Timar, president of the bank. The accounts reflect the efforts being made to retain our international solvency and improve the equilibrium.

Of the assets of the balance sheet, the overall volume of gold and foreign security and currency reserves amounted on 31 December last year to 26.2 billion forints less than a year previously. The volume of medium- and short-term outlaid capital [kihelyezesek] increased by 9.6 billion forints during the year -- to a lesser extent than in the previous year. Within it -- indicative of the stricter conditions under which loans are granted in order to reduce accumulation (investment and the augmentation of protracted stockpiling) -- the volume of loans made to enterprises and cooperatives has decreased by 3.8 billion forints. Short-term outlays have increased by 23.7 billion forints and, of this, loans to enterprises have increased by 10.4 billion forints -- to a lesser extent than in the previous year.

Of liabilities, capital stock has remained 6 billion forints and the reserve fund, which had been increased from the 1981 profit by last year's general meeting, has increased by 1 billion forints. The overall volume of deposits and other obligations exceeded that of the preceding year by 24 billion forints. On 31 December, the volume of bank notes and coins in circulation amounted to 87.3 billion forints, 6 billion forints more than a year previously.

The 1982 profit of the bank amounted to 7.5 billion forints, 3 billion forints less than the previous year, because the amount of interest paid by the bank has increased more than the interest it has received since the burdens of foreign debts have increased to a greater extent than has the additional income derived from the overall 4-percent increase of the domestic interest rate.

Credit policy prescribes stricter conditions for loans than previously. The overwhelming portion of investment loans served the centrally determined preferential objectives.

The machine and chemical industries, as well as agriculture, availed themselves of most of the loans. Through its activity in granting loans to serve as working capital, the bank encouraged enterprises to manage their stocks more rationally and rapidly to recover their non-ruble outlays. Excessive endeavors of accumulation and disposal difficulties experienced in the first half of the year made it necessary for the bank to shorten loan expiration terms and cut off loan facilities connected with stocks not justified by production and disposal and expired outlays.

The better-than-planned foreign trade account had a favorable effect on the position of our people's economy with regard to foreign exchange. At the same time, the high interest rate, which began slowly to decrease only at the end of the year, has caused considerable burdens.

Raising loans abroad was more difficult than previously. The bank raised a 3-year loan of $260 million from a consortium headed by the Manufacturers Hanover Trust in August 1982. It availed itself also of part of two loans granted in the amount of $600 million by the IMF board of directors.

According to a statement by the auditors, the bank's bookkeeping, year-end balance sheet, and annual profit-and-loss statement accurately and correctly reflect assets and liabilities, as well as results, and conform to legal regulations in every respect. The general meeting unanimously approved the balance sheet, the statement on results, and the business year report.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

AU261042 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic: "For the Future of Europe; Written by Frigyes Puja"]

[Text] The 12-13 April 1983 session of our party's Central Committee reviewed party activity since the 12th congress. It also examined the development of the international situation and some aspects of our foreign policy. The resolution that has been adopted furnishes a concise analysis of the development of the current international situation and confirms our party's international policy guideline. "The international situation has become more tense in the 3 years since the party's 12th congress," the resolution reads. "The extremist circles of imperialism and NATO are striving to upset the existing military equilibrium and obtain superiority over the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. Consequently, the arms race has intensified, which imposes great burdens on the peoples of the world and enhances the danger of a thermonuclear catastrophe. In addition to the previous crisis points, new ones have arisen. Cold war steps and political and economic measures directed against some socialist countries have gravely harmed the cause of detente and slowed down the development of international economic, commercial, and financial relations. The ideological struggle between the two world systems has intensified." This analysis clearly points out the causes, components, and consequences of the international situation, which is more tense than before.

The increase of international tension is of global nature; there is no region of the world that remains unaffected by it. However, if we look at possible consequences of the growing tension, nothing could harm the world more than the deterioration of the situation in Europe, of the European political atmosphere. It was from this that the Central Committee proceeded when it underscored: "Peace and security in Europe are particularly important for our people, but they are a decisive factor in the development of the international situation as well."

It will be remembered that the most significant achievements of detente have been those in Europe. Despite this, the gradual increase of tension and the increase of disputed problems are characteristic of Europe as well. The reason for this is not the alleged upsetting of the military balance of power and the domestic position of Poland, which does not concern anyone else -- as some Western politicians would like to have people believe -- but the fact that it is in Europe that extremist imperialist circles would like to change the existing military parity to their own advantage.

Imperialist endeavors manifest themselves particularly demonstratively in Europe today. Let us look at a few examples.

A few European NATO countries are prepared to approve the deployment of 572 U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Western propaganda presents this in such a way as to make it appear that the objective of this decision was to end Soviet military superiority and restore equilibrium. In reality, Soviet military superiority does not exist; on the contrary, by the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles NATO wants to obtain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. As is known, there are Soviet-U.S. negotiations under way in the matter of intermediate-range nuclear devices in Geneva. The U.S. assessments on the talks that have been leaked try to create an optimistic mood with regard to the future, although there is no realistic basis for this. Because of the delaying attitude of the U.S. side, there has been no progress at the talks. Obtaining U.S. military superiority is the objective of both Reagan's "zero option" and the "interim solution" that was given so much publicity recently. This is borne out by the fact that the U.S. side refuses to include the forward-based U.S. nuclear devises (for instance, the U.S. nuclear air forces stationed in Europe) in the sphere of the talks and take the British and French intermediate-range nuclear armaments into account.

If the Soviet Union disarmed -- as the U.S. leadership would like it to -- all of its intermediate-range nuclear missiles in exchange for the Pentagon's not deploying its nuclear missiles of a new type in Europe, NATO would obtain a considerable superiority, because the forward-based U.S. nuclear devices and the British and French intermediate-range nuclear missiles would remain intact. Thus, it is understandable that the Soviet Union insists on a solution that considers all intermediate-range factors, the forward-based U.S. nuclear devices just as much as the British and French intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Only this is consistent with the principle of equal security, without the observance of which no lasting agreement of any kind is possible.

Some politicians of the NATO countries threaten with the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles this autumn if the Soviet Union does not accept their proposals. These politicians should realize that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have never yielded to pressure and do not consent to agreements that lack the elements of equal security.

In Madrid, at the meeting of representatives of European and North American countries, the outlines of rational compromise have taken shape after prolonged efforts. However, there are serious indications that this development is not to the liking of extremist imperialist circles and their representatives may prevent the meeting from concluding with a substantive and balanced closing document. The European countries are interested in a continuation of the Helsinki process and the convening of a conference devoted to aspects of strengthening European trust and security and disarmament. The successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, a continuation of the Helsinki process and the convening of the conference in question would have a positive impact on the international atmosphere and give a new impetus to efforts to resolve other disputed issues as well. This is underscored with great emphasis by the appeal issued recently to the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act by the heads of state and government of six European neutral and nonaligned countries, urging a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting. The socialist countries' representatives persist in their efforts toward having the meeting adopt a constructive and balanced closing document. However, they cannot accept a document that would enable Western reactionary circles to constantly intervene in the socialist countries' domestic affairs.

The negotiations between representatives of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on reducing armed forces in central Europe have been going on for almost 10 years in Vienna. Despite an array of constructive socialist proposals, the NATO countries are pursuing tactics that hamper agreement. The Western reaction to the latest proposals of the socialist countries has not been positive. This clearly proves that the political will necessary for coming to terms is lacking on the part of the NATO countries.

Indications implying a policy of strength have been on the increase recently in Europe. The extremist imperialist circles stubbornly persist in the mistaken belief that they can force the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries to retreat and make political concessions through pressure, military threats, economic sanctions, an embargo, and the economic consequences of the arms race. Political steps reminiscent of the cold war, attempts to intervene in the socialist countries' domestic affairs, biased criticism, and, indeed, slandering of their system and measures and provocations against the socialist countries' foreign missions poison the international atmosphere and make cooperation among countries more difficult.

It is doubtful that the NATO countries' leaders do not realize the fact that the direction of the development of the European situation greatly depends on the decisions they will make in the coming months. Sooner or later they must become aware of the fact that the policy of confrontation encouraged by the extremist imperialist circles could lead to an era fraught with political tension and possible clashes. They should, therefore, receive more constructively the socialist countries' repeated peace proposals and initiatives.

Even so far, the socialist countries have done everything -- and they will continue to do everything in the future as well -- to halt this calamitous trend. At its session this January, the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee elaborated a whole array of confidence-building proposals, which it has forwarded to the governments of the NATO countries, and the Foreign Ministers' Committee concretized a few timely proposals at its Prague session on 6 and 7 April. It has dealt particularly thoroughly with the mutual disavowal of the use of military force between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries and the concept of an agreement to be concluded on maintaining peaceful relations, as well as the issue of creating a Europe free of chemical weapons. We hope that the NATO countries will respond to the proposals, which are extremely important from the viewpoint of consolidating European peace and security positively. That would greatly advance the cause of European peace and security.

If the development of the European situation also took a turn toward the direction of confrontation, our continent could become one of the most dangerous crisis areas of the world. Therefore, tremendous responsibility devolves on the European politicians on whom these developments depend.

Fortunately, there are enough responsible politicians in Western Europe -- and even in the United States itself -- who act against an irreparable direction of events. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to conceal from peoples that there are also numerous Western politicians who lend a helping hand to forces whose major worry is not exactly peace and security, but a cold war and perhaps even some limited "hot war." Instead of becoming stronger, the West European countries' security is becoming unstable as a result of their maneuvers.

It is common knowledge that the socialist countries are playing a fundamental role in maintaining and strengthening European peace and security. Resistance to the endeavors of the extremist imperialist circles is increasing also in various social strata of the capitalist countries. It is particularly noteworthy that the movement opposing nuclear armament has attained considerable influence in numerous West European and North American countries. On the occasion of the Easter peace march, 700,000 demonstrated in the FRG alone. The movement struggling for freezing nuclear armament is making its voice heard more and more resolutely in the United States. Not only workers and other blue-collar working people, but large masses of the middle strata also act against the policy of the arms race and particularly nuclear armament. More and more eminent figures of public life and politics and even former high-ranking officers act against the unbridled armament plans.

We are aware of the fact that there are great traditions of collaboration among the European peoples. In the thirties and the difficult years of World War II, all those who regarded European culture and civilization as precious and strove to preserve human interests struggled shoulder-to-shoulder against the barbarism of fascism. In the cold-war years, millions of people came out against the plan to prepare for a new war. It is a favorable sign that now, when great dangers threaten the cause of peace and security once more, millions of people are raising their voices in protest against warlike adventurism, cold war, and the arms race. They do so in the awareness that dangerous developments can be halted and parried through extensive collaboration. "The Central Committee is firmly convinced," states the resolution adopted at the session, "that, despite the intensification of international tension, the main dangers threatening mankind can be averted and a world war is not inevitable.... In opposition to the endeavors of the extremist imperialist circles, resistance is increasing throughout the world and the peace movement is encompassing broad social strata."

The Central Committee session has reaffirmed the foreign policy guideline that has been pursued by the Hungarian People's Republic. As we have done in the past, so will we strive also in the future to ensure favorable external conditions for socialist construction, that is, to promote the consolidation of peace and security. "In the present international situation, it is our fundamental duty to ensure our people's security," notes the resolution. In this respect, three factors must be emphasized: On the basis of a policy coordinated with our allies, availing ourselves of every opportunity, we will continue to pursue assiduous international activity. We are strengthening ties of cooperation and friendship with the socialist countries, but, at the same time, we are exerting an extensive activity to maintain and, if possible, to broaden our bilateral relations -- despite the increase of international tension -- with the advanced capitalist countries and to preserve and maintain opportunities for a dialogue, a fruitful exchange of views and a mutually beneficial economic cooperation. We resolutely act against the imperialist maneuvers aimed at weakening peace and security, reviving the arms race, fomenting strife among the socialist countries and undermining the positions of progress.

We are convinced that the present international situation will emerge from its low point within a foreseeable time and the spirit of detente will again triumph in Europe. The forces preparing for a cold war and new warlike adventures will have to realize the limitations of their possibilities sooner or later. However, that does not happen automatically. It is our task to prevent the line of confrontation from asserting itself and to make an optimal contribution to the improvement of the international atmosphere and the consolidation of peace and security.

DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO KAMPUCHEA

LD262235 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Budapest, April 26 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, led by General Secretary Imre Pozsgay, has concluded its visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Chea Sim, president of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for the Defence and Construction of the Fatherland and member of the Political Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, conveyed his thanks to the Hungarian people for their internationalist assistance. Imre Pozsgay pledged further support for the Kampuchean people who have achieved considerable success in reconstruction, social progress and armed defence.

As reported earlier, the delegation has left for the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

OLSZOWSKI DISCUSSES 8-14 APRIL AFRICAN VISIT

AU251900 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Apr 83 p 7

[Statement made to PAP by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, after his recent visit to Africa; date and place not given]

[Text] Between 8 and 14 April, I paid official visits to Nigeria, Benin, and Angola. Just like my earlier visits to Colombia and Venezuela and to India and Kuwait, my visit to these countries has been a demonstration of our strategy of developing political, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation with the developing countries. We respect these countries as valuable partners and we recognize their international position and significance in the worldwide and regional alignment of forces.

Poland's cooperation with the developing countries has turned out to be useful, being least susceptible to temporary fluctuations. The significance of this cooperation can be seen particularly clearly when viewed against the background of the relations of the imperialist states toward Poland, the economic sanctions and restrictions which have been imposed on us, and the hostile political campaign and propaganda aggression which is being directed against us.

Cooperation with the developing countries is and will be a lasting element of our politics.

The visit to Nigeria, Benin, and Angola also constituted a continuation of the political dialogue with these countries, and its task was to give a new impetus to our already developed relations with these countries. Our relations with them are traditionally friendly, proof of which is their sympathetic stance and understanding for the events in Poland. Economic cooperation with them has a partner-like character.

The visit has also been a further confirmation of Poland's activity on the international forum in such basic matters as the battle for peace and disarmament. These matters occupied an important place in talks with these countries' leaders. The African visit took place directly after the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee meeting, about which I informed my African partners. The visit also provided the opportunity to present information on the progress achieved in normalizing the situation in Poland.

I paid a return visit to Nigeria on the invitation of Professor Ishaya Audu, the foreign minister, whom we hosted in Poland in July 1981. The purpose of the visit was to enhance the political dialogue which was commenced and make economic cooperation more lively. Our countries are attractive partners for each other.

During the visit, I was received by Nigeria's vice president, A. Ekwueme, to whom I conveyed the text of the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states. I also paid a visit to the Abubakar Alhaji, the minister of finance. We reviewed bilateral economic cooperation during our talks.

During talks with my Nigerian partner, Ishaya Audu, on international and bilateral topics, we understood the points of view of both governments and expressed the need to define the limits of useful economic cooperation. The Nigerian Government displays an understanding for the development of the situation in Poland, which Minister Audu has expressed, and says that Polish matters are our own exclusive domain and that the interference of other states in our domestic affairs surprises the Nigerian authorities. We welcomed this stance.

Reviewing the international situation with Minister Audu, we said that our assessments are very similar. We expressed concern over the deteriorating international situation and indicated the need to look for accord concerning disarmament.

Discussing bilateral relations, Minister Audu highly praised the work of Polish specialists in Nigeria. He stressed that his country is counting on the participation of Polish scientists in the construction of seven new technical universities in Nigeria. We also stressed the need to undertake joint action in order to intensify economic cooperation, with special emphasis on the importance attached by both sides to a joint commission. I am convinced this visit will make an important contribution to the further development of our relations, having indicated new possibilities for widening them. Polish-Nigerian relations are a good example of peaceful coexistence and partnerlike cooperation between states with different sociopolitical systems. On behalf of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, I invited President Shehu Shagari to pay an official visit to Poland. I also invited Minister Audu to visit Poland. Both of them accepted. To end the visit, we signed a program of cooperation in culture and education for the years 1983-1984 that envisages an exchange of scientists, grants, sports teams, and journalists.

The visit to Benin was the first by a Polish foreign minister to that country, which in 1975 chose the socialist road to development. Thanks to the steady policies of the current president, General Mathieu Kerekou, Benin has been following the road to stabilization since 1972, gaining authority for itself on the international forum and in the Nonaligned Movement. We exchanged views on international topics with T. Abjibabe, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

Discussing these matters and their future, we assessed the possibilities for undertaking economic cooperation on a wider scale. Benin is interested in the help of Polish specialists for the textile and ceramic industries. The possibilities which existed for increasing cooperation have been embodied in a protocol which we agreed on at the end of the visit. This protocol also envisages cooperation in the training of cadres, the signing of an air traffic agreement, and scientific and cultural cooperation.

During an audience, General Kerekou, the president of Benin, conveyed to the people, party, and government of the PPR wishes for success in stabilizing the domestic situation in our country, stressing his warm feelings toward Poland and his full support for the activities of our country's political leadership. On behalf of Premier and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, I invited General Kerekou to pay an official visit to Poland. I also invited Minister Adjibade.

During my stay in Cotonou, I met with Alim Moussa Traore, acting chairman of the International Relations Committee and member of the Central Committee of the People's Party of the Benin Revolution, with whom we discussed tightening interparty cooperation.

The last stage in my African trip was Angola, a country to which Poland is joined by especially cordial relations. Angola is a key country occupying an important place in the joint front of battle against imperialism. With its program of progressive socioeconomic transformations and with its support for the national liberation struggle in southern Africa, Angola is subject to exceptionally strong pressure from the United States and other imperialist states. The racist Republic of South Africa continues to occupy part of Angolan territory. Angola's situation is being complicated by the activity of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which is supported by South Africa.

My talks with Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge and my visit with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos confirmed the full support the Angolan authorities give to our activities aimed at overcoming our difficulties, and also confirmed Angola's condemnation of the attempts by the United States and some of its NATO allies to interfere in Polish domestic affairs. On our part, we expressed our full support and solidarity with Angola in its battle against South Africa's aggression. Our support has been reflected in a joint Polish-Angolan communique, which was published after the visit.

During my visit with President dos Santos, I once again conveyed to him the invitation of Premier and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to visit Poland. Minister Jorge was also delighted in receiving an invitation to visit Poland.

During my visit to Luanda, I met with Pita Mueshihange, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] Central Committee Politburo member and secretary for international affairs. He expressed thanks for Poland's support for SWAPO and for the Namibian people's fight for its liberation, and informed me about the armed activity being carried out for the Namibian people by this movement and about SWAPO's diplomatic initiatives. I confirmed our support for SWAPO as a real and lawful representative of the Namibian people and of those peoples of southern Africa fighting against colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

In assessing the results of my African visit, I wish to stress that it is an important step on the road to widening and activating Poland's relations with the developing countries, including African countries. We are also interested in developing political contacts with those countries, and in mutually advantageous economic cooperation. Wherever we have been we have encountered sympathy and respect for our country and an understanding for the problems we are solving.

The visit has also been our contribution to the work of consolidating peace in the world, and confirmation of the need to act in order to defend peace.

FIRST ANTI-DRUG ADDICTION ASSOCIATION CONGRESS

AU261305 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 21 Apr 83 pp 1-2

[Report signed "(W.R.)": "The First National Anti-Drug Association Congress"]

[Summary] The first national Anti-Drug Addiction Association Congress took place in Warsaw on 20 April. The new 30-person Main Administration was elected to replace the provisional one. "Dr. Ewa Andrezejewska was reelected the association's chairwoman." The administrative body is composed of clergymen and lay academics.

"The Congress formulated and adopted a message asking well-meaning people, institutions and the entire community to counteract this constantly growing phenomenon." An urgent plea was also sent to the chairman of the Council of Ministers asking him to look into the matter.

"Andrezej Ornat, minister for youth affairs and Stanislaw Mlekodaj, deputy minister of health and social welfare, participated in the discussions. The most important issues under discussion were restricting the easy availability of poppy seeds, poppy straw, and hempseed as these are turned into the 'compotes' which are popular in the addict community. It is imperative, therefore, that the Government Presidium pass a law to monopolize poppy plantations."

Special rehabilitation centers and a large scale operation to prevent this phenomenon should be set up.

JABLONSKI, PRON PRESIDIUM MEMBERS HOLD TALKS

LD222012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] A meeting was held today at the Belweder Palace between Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and representatives of the Presidium of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] Provisional National Council. The meeting was attended by Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Kazimierz Secomski; Zdzislaw Tomal; Jerzy Szymanek, secretary of the Council of State; Eugenia Kempara; Kazimierz Morawski; and Edmund Boratynski, chief of the Chancellery of the Council of State.

The PRON Presidium was represented by Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the Provisional National Council; Jan Kostrzewski, deputy chairman; Wincenty Lewandowski; Jerzy Ozdowski; Zdzislaw Milewski; and Marian Orzechowski, secretary general.

Jan Dobraczynski and Marian Orzechowski represented problems put forward by PRON activists concerning the Council of State on its sphere of interests.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD251841 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] The Government Press Bureau reports that a meeting of the Council of Ministers is in progress. The government has examined the country's socioeconomic problems and the results of economic activities in the first quarter. These results point to a further increase of production, a revival of the construction industry and the satisfactory conditions of land cultivation. Exports and imports have increased. Food supplies for the market are improving. These trends confirm the correctness of the assumptions adopted by the government when working out the plans for getting out of crisis.

In addition, positive influence is being exerted by the economic reform. Setting the targets for the coming months, the Council of Ministers has ascertained that it is still necessary to place particular stress on the production of marketables and demand it firmly from the producers. The Council of Ministers resolutely favors an improvement in the quality of goods. Binding regulations provide a basis for the increasing of activities in this respect. It has also been recognised that it is imperative to streamline the work of the bureaucracy.

The Saturday telephone conversations conducted by activists of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and the survey carried out by the Military Inspectorate in Zamosc Voivodship confirm there is still scope for great improvement in the work of the administration and various public institutions. The Council of Ministers has examined and endorsed the draft program for the development of agriculture and the food economy until 1990, taking into consideration the conclusions arrived at the joint plenary meeting of the party Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee. The draft will be submitted to the SEJM.

The government deliberations continue.

PZPR COMMISSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM

LD261006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Assessment of the implementation of economic reform last year was the main topic of a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Commission for Economic Reform and Economic Policy.

It was said that in the light of experience so far, the forecast of economic conditions and the assumptions of the 3-year plan, the need arises to constantly perfect the system solutions. Implementation of the reform is a continuing process. It is increasingly urgent to supplement the already functioning principles of the reform, especially the incentive systems in the enterprises.

Participants in the discussion expressed opinions in favor of greater stability in enterprises' activity. Pointing out that many decisions taken last year introduced uncertainty into the activity of enterprises, it was proposed to accelerate work on preparing and implementing new principles of action, in the conditions of economic reform, for the central and regional organs of economic administration.

The meeting stressed the need to consistently observe the principles -- defined in the laws -- of the independence and self-management of enterprises. Attention was drawn to the significant role which should be played by self-managing bodies, which are being reactivated, in the further process of implementing the reform.

In its adopted stand the commission positively assessed the previous state of implementation of economic reform, and formulated its opinion on the further stage of reforming the national economy.

TRADE UNIONS AFTER 4 MONTHS: FACTS, FIGURES

AU251713 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Report signed "B. Dr.": "Trade Unions After 4 Months"]

[Text] The emergence of trade unions is a slow but sure process. Four months after the first trade union registrations there are over 10,000 plant organizations which bond 2.2 million members together.

Trade Union "intake" has been considerably varied in the different voivodships. The average nationwide trade union figure is about 20 percent of work force members.

In many voivodships this number is higher, and amounts to 25-30 percent in the Ciechanow, Olsztyn, Koszalin, Kielce, and Plock Voivodships. However, there are still feelings of reserve and expectation in the Gdansk, Lodz, Wroclaw, and Bielsko-Biala Voivodships, which check the quicker development of the unions. In the Gdansk Voivodship, for instance, only 7 percent of the work force belongs to associated unions; in Lodz this is somewhat higher than 10 percent; and in the Wroclaw and Bielsko-Biala Voivodships this is at around 13 percent.

The numbers of union members in the biggest work plants is also varied. In the Warszawa steelworks 12 percent of the work force belongs to a union, 10 percent in Ursus, and 6 percent in the automobile factory.

Some of the largest union organizations are based in the Nowotk steelworks in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski, the Malapanew steelworks in Ozimek, the brown coal coal mine in Konin, and the Obronce Pokoju cotton industry plant in Lodz.

A typical feature of the new unions is their social composition, as 70-80 percent of members are workers. However, the share taken by young people continues to be a small 10-12 percent on a nationwide scale.

Leadership elections have already taken place in over 5,000 union organizations and workers constitute 60-70 percent of those elected.

Union assests are gradually being transferred by the new administrations. This is also due to the excessively protracted legal procedure of having to wait a long time for the extract from the court register after the elected authorities have been notified, as well as a kind of waiting by the unions themselves for the growth in their numbers.

The commission for administering trade union assets registered 198 regional administrations of trade union branches during the first quarter of the year, 19 main administrations, 41 sanatoriums, and 82 vacation homes. Taking over the funds of Solidarity is not such an easy process. The commission had taken over the funds of 17 regions by the end of March.

The new unions focus their attention on matters concerning salaries, social issues, the standard of living, and also industrial safety and hygiene. The most difficult problem is posed by housing. Certain union organizations in plants have intervened with municipal authorities in order to improve the functioning of trade and transportation, as well as to speed up the allocation of land for garden allotments.

The trade union movement is constantly confronted with many obstacles and difficulties. Certain plants have been indicating that their managements would like to push the movement onto the sidelines and that they would only like to use unions to initial decisions which had been made earlier. Criticism of the administration has been voiced at union meetings, since it has grown to like functioning without taking the unions into account.

Drastic events have taken place. In one coal mine, 20 children could go to summer camp in the GDR, and the management presented the union with an already prepared list of the children of the higher technical supervisors for approval. The union, of course, effectively vetoed this. Then the officiousness of management to accelerate the formation of a union within its institution is sometimes apparent; for instance, a certain manager of a Warsaw scientific institute sent around a circular informing the workers that he was personally receiving acceptances to the union.

The first disputes also came about with regard to the competence of trade unions compared with workers' self-management bodies. These bodies did in some cases administer statutory benefits and the allocation of vacations, matters which were strictly the domain of trade unions.

Many of the obstacles which the re-emerging trade union movement is encountering are caused by the country's difficult economic situation. This is certainly not the right time to propose or implement any spectacular claims.

After almost 4 months of new trade union activities, the trend to construct above-factory-level structures is becoming commonplace.

This emanates from an understandable desire to have a strong representative for the now widely dispersed trade union movement. The Council of State has already received a motion from steelworkers to establish a Federation of Steelworkers' Trade Union. Similar demands are being prepared by miners, farmers, and teachers trade unions as well as those from State Motor Transportation workers.

More on TU Development

AU250935 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 20 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Ryszard Naleszkiewicz commentary: "Louder"]

[Excerpts] Trade unions are developing slowly but constantly. There are over 10,000 registered plant organizations which band over 2.2 million members together. Maybe this is not much, but compared to many Western trade union movements it is not small.

The government savings and anti-inflation programs have, to be frank, an antiunion flavor. This has in any case always been true of every country which is struggling with the crisis.

Three issues which are of interest to everyone were discussed at the national meeting of workers' aktivs. These were: Should the reimbursement for food in sanatoriums be introduced? Should the general deposit on cooperative housing apartments be raised by 15 percent? Should salaries in the socialized sector be taxed? All the questions were answered with a "No."

At the moment when the 10,000 plant organizations are dispersed, the consultation process is a simple one for state and industry administrations because the policy of "divide and rule" can be applied when partners are scattered. There is, after all, no way that a unanimous agreement can be reached by using polls, an agreement which is based on national interests regardless of their subject matter. There will always be a considerable number of differences of opinion which will destroy our concept of unity.

When in discord, trade unions are weak. They are easily manipulated by the state administration which has grown used to ruling under martial law. It has grown accustomed to an absence of social control, criticism, and supervision.

The antidotes to this may only be trade union structures created above factory level. A motion requesting the establishment of such a structure has already come from steelworker unions. Similar motions are being drafted by miners, teachers, and State Motor Transport workers.

It is precisely now when the plans designed to help us emerge from the crisis are being implemented that the opinions of trade unions are necessary to the authorties -- an objective opinion from above factory level which is steered both by the interest of the state and the workers.

The wide-ranging social consultations which were recently introduced have already brought results. The opinion of the national meeting of workers' aktivs influenced the Sejm commission to reject the idea of a reimbursement on meals in sanatoriums. In opposition to trade unions, the commission ruled tht the sickness benefit for the first days covered by a medical certificate will not be abolished except in a few cases. The opinion of trade unions can greatly amend the state's social policy if it is expressed with unity and strength. We must be aware of this.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF PARTY SECRETARIES DISCUSSED

LD261409 Warsaw PAP in English 1112 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 25 April -- A joint session of the PUWP CC ideological and international commissions, chaired by member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC Jozef Czyrek, was held today to discuss the outcome of the conference of secretaries of the Central Committees for ideological and international affairs of communist and worker parties of socialist countries held in Moscow last March.

Both commissions gave firm backing to the results of the Moscow conference, stressing their significance for further consolidation of actions by socialist countries to defend peace and to counteract imperialism's anti-communist "crusade".

The debaters emphasized that constructive and realistic proposals forwarded by socialist countries in the Prague declaration of the Political and Consultative Committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty are an important stimulus to remove the existing dangers and threats.

The participants in the session extended support to the preparations for a June assembly in Prague "For the Benefit of Peace and Life, Against Nuclear Threat."

They paid a lot of attention to counteracting the growing anti-communist campaign of the Reagan administration and other rightwing forces. The U.S. Administration interferes in internal affairs of socialist countries and resorts to methods from the times of the cold war, trying to make also the area of economic relations an instrument of international pressure and blackmail, especially against Poland.

The debaters also voiced concern over the rising revisionist and revanchist tendencies in the FRG.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TRADE WITH USSR

AU251822 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23/24 Apr 83 p 3

[Zbigniew Klejn interview with Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade: "Our Partner's Far-Sightedness"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1982 is already behind us, a year of Western economic sanctions which were meant to strike a heavy blow at the Polish economy. What saved us was increased supplies of Soviet products, especially fuel, raw materials, and market products, even though it was known that we would be unable to fully pay for these with our exports, and our partner accepted this. This gap was meant to be about R1.2 billion. In the meantime, last year closed with a more favorable balance of trade with the USSR than planned. Does this mean we did not take full advantage of these trade possibilities?

[Answer] On the contrary! On the whole, Soviet supplies satisfied our planned needs. But the fact that our debts to the Soviet Union turned out less than expected was due to a quicker healing of our economy than expected.

[Question] Comrade Minister, what you have said certainly arouses optimism, but this year an unfavorable trade blance is once again expected, at about R1 billion. When planning how to settle our debts, are we also counting on reduced exports to the USSR?

[Answer] No! Our trade turnover with this country is quite simply rising, and, therefore, our exports will also be greater. But imports from the Soviet Union will also be greater, and considerably so, in order to improve stocks on the market and encourage exports among our industry. Therefore, we will have a trade balance which is still unfavorable, but which covers a higher level of turnover.

[Question] Do you expect this situation to change next year and in 1985?

[Answer] Not yet, unfortunately, although efforts to seed up our return to partnerlike and equal trade will not stop. In any case we do not want our deficit to exceed R1 billion per annum, and we want it to gradually decrease in the next few years.

[Question] Can we count on Soviet credits throughout this period?

[Answer] We have been granted credits for this year. Last year's quick growth of exports to the USSR has made our efforts to restore partnerlike economic relations credible in the eyes of our partner.

[Question] Is there already a program designed to enable our debts to the USSR to be reduced?

[Answer] Such a program is being prepared. The work on this is being coordinated by the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission. The program will incorporate the best forms of long-term economic cooperation, taking into account especially joint projects involving construction, technology, and so on. All this so that our industrial and research potential is made best use of.

[Question] What about supplies of crude oil and natural gas?

[Answer] It is difficult to count on increased supplies of Soviet crude oil today. However, it is different with natural gas. In 7 years' time we will be needing about 9-10 billion cubic meters of Soviet gas per annum. Existing pipelines can "push" 6 billion cubic meters into Poland, and that is also the amount we will purchase from the USSR (which, by the way, is 700 billion cubic meters more than last year).

[Question] So, Comrade Minister, economic cooperation with the USSR is, as you have said, a form of aid for today and once again in a form of partnership for tomorrow, albeit at a new, higher level....

[Answer] This has been confirmed by the postwar period and by the current crisis years. And the conclusions we are drawing from the causes and effects of the crisis also confirm it. Partnership with the Soviet ally, and friendship as well, were and are essential to Poland in order to lead a normal existence.

OFFICIALS, EXPERTS DISCUSS CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS

AU202000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/4/1983 -- A working meeting took place in Bucharest on April 20 of executives and experts in the field of building materials and construction, attended by the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, and other members of the party and state leadership.

During the meeting, the stage was analysed of the fulfilment of the tasks deriving from the programme adopted at the National Conference of the RCP on December 1982 regarding the reduction of materials, fuel and energy consumption, the industrialization of construction and the increase of labour production, the further improvement of quality and the diminution of the costs of industrial and housing constructions, the modernization and growth of economic efficiency, just as of the activities in construction.

At the end of the proceedings President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

The working meeting was preceded by the examination, at an exhibition arranged in Scinteia Square, of the measures adopted with a view to producing facade panels for dwellings with a highly diversified finishing. The RCP leader was shown a wide range of like panels manufactured by the relavant enterprises in the country on the basis of the latest technologies. Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the achievements of the Romanian building workers in this domain and asked the designers and builders to pay greater attention to improving the aesthetics of buildings, to cutting down materials and energy consumption, and steadily raising the quality of work and labour productivity.

Ceausescu Speech

AU251154 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Apr 83 p 3

[Report on speech made by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 20 April meeting held at Central Committee headquarters in Bucharest with executives and specialists in the field of construction materials and construction]

[Text] The party secretary general stressed that the aim of the meeting was to establish -- countrywide -- the way work must be done to implement the party's national conference decisions on reducing material, energy consumption, and on improving construction work through architecture, and generally from the point of view of better and more rapidly resolving all problems in the field of housing, industrial, and agricultural construction.

Stressing that enterprises for prefabs are not operating at full capacity, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the need to completely industrialize housing and sociocultural construction work on the basis of standard plans. Criticizing certain aspects linked to the nonobservance in construction of standarization and of the quality norms and criteria established for prefabs, the party secretary general stressed that it is necessary for enterprises for prefabs to manufacture panels that do not need any finishing work, so that construction sites have only to put them up. This, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, requires attention and appropriate measures for concrete casting and care in performing the inner and outer finishing work of each panel, so that no more work is necessary in this respect on construction sites, that all installation work is done in the factory as far as possible, and so that work on construction sites will be confined only to connecting the pieces together.

The party secretary general also stressed that, along with concern for the finishing work, factories must ensure the manufacture of parts with Romanian architectural characteristics. They must eliminate monotony and a uniform architectural appearance of buildings, so that the new buildings -- apart from the fact that they must provide the necessary space for the working people's families -- are attractive to look at, both inside and outside, and will help to make our cities and villages look more beautiful. Along another line, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu referred to the need to improve technologies in construction, to completely mechanize work in that sector, so that housing and other constructions will turn into an industrial assembly activity and that the duration of construction work is shortened and the quality of construction improved.

At the same time the party secretary general referred to the fact that labor productivity in factories and in construction-assembly work must be increased so that by 1985 an increase of up to 100 percent will be achieved for this index in all fields, including construction work.

The speaker stressed the importance of cutting back on material and energy consumption by making better use of local materials in order to avoid transportation, which is quite expensive, reducing the excessive use of aggregates and digging and levelling work which unnecessarily increases the costs of construction, and reduces cement consumption. The party secretary general also recommended that metal consumption should be reduced -- while guaranteeing the safety of the given construction -- as well as the consumption of energy and fuels in manufacturing prefabs. He recommended that action should be taken to manufacture prefabs especially during the summertime by making use of solar energy. The party secretary general stated that the aim is to work out by June all the necessary measures for all counties for the manufacture of prefabs, including measures to cut back on consumption, and that -- on this basis -- a limitation on consumption should be established. This will also make it necessary for us to establish the maximum price of prefabs. We must set for each construction the costs of prefabs per square or cubic meter and we must establish material consumption per cubic meter or square meter.

Referring to industrial constructions, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also stressed that in this field it is necessary to establish clear material consumption norms for each square meter and cubic meter. This presupposes that all this work should be industrialized and that all our factories should operate at full capacity. In this respect, the speaker exphasized that in the coming 2 months standardization and consumption norms will be revised and that the unit on which their provisions will be based will be the square meter and cubic meter and not 1 million lei.

As far as lighting buildings is concerned, the speaker stated that the old manner of construction must be completely stopped and that no plan or building that does not allow for mainly natural light should be tolerated any more. As for artificial lighting, each case must be thoroughly studied and the most economical way established for each branch.

Taking into consideraiton the diversity of industrial constructions in all fields, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the design and technical engineering institutes to engage more seriously in working out more effective plans to permit the deployment of machines and installations in keeping with a well-thought out technological flow that will avoid duplication in transportation and ensure a normal flow of the production process -- measures on which order and discipline also depend -- and measures that will also lead to great saving in the production process.

In harshly criticizing the situation in the field of energy construction, the party secretary general requested that standardization in that field be revised seriously in the coming 2 months in order to carry out inexpensive and highly useful work within as limited a space as possible. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that in that sector, too, action must be taken to cut back on cement, reinforced concrete, and other materials, as well as on energy, and to see to it that prefabs leave the factories completely finished. He also requested that work on railroads and sewage and so forth should be reduced to the minimum, since this also increases the cost of investments a great deal. The norms of specific and material consumption must be established for the square meter and cubic meter or for the linear meter so that no more subjective assessments are possible by the designer, by those dealing with investments, or by the planning bodies.

The same requirements are raised in the field of agricultural construction, where all mistakes made thus far must be eliminated, especially in construction for animal breeding, but in other types of construction, too; precise norms have to be worked out here, too, and local materials must be used, so that inexpensive structures can be built.

On the whole, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said in conclusion, we must cut back on investment costs of housing, sociocultural, and industrial constructions by taking into consideration the need to reduce material consumption and increase labor productivity -- which in industrial construction, too, should amount to 100 percent -- and the need to mechanize prefab production and to eliminate all unnecessary expenses. We are of the opinion that costs today are already too high and that we must act to reduce them. The costs of large investments in housing construction are reflected in rents and other expenses by the people; in industry they are reflected in wear and tear and high production costs. Thus they have a negative impact on the national income and on the possibilities of implementing the tasks of increasing the purchasing power of the lev and on increasing incomes and improving the people's living standard.

In this spirit, the party secretary general said, we want all our central bodies, the county people's councils, the construction, architectural and design institutes to act to implement the party national conference decisions in this field under most favorable conditions.

SCIENTIFIC SESSION MARKS PARTY'S ANNIVERSARY

AU221900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGEPRES 22/4/1983 -- A scientific session was held in Bucharest on April 22 on "The Role of the Party of the Working class in Romania's Sociopolitical Life. The building of the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society -- a Brilliant Confirmation of the Scientific Revolutionary Theory of the Working Class", marking 90 years since the foundation of the Social Democratic Party of Workers of Romania (PSDMR), 165 years since the birth of Karl Marx and 100 years since his death.

The session was attended by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, members of the State Council, of the government, representatives of mass and public organizations, party members from the underground period, men of science, teaching staff, researchers, party and state activists, representatives of collectives of working people in the capital city.

The proceedings were opened by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. The speaker pointed to the importance of the creation of the PSDMR that ushered in the era of political organization of the Romanian working class at a national scale, powerfully asserting the latter's role as the most advanced social forfce of the

the most advanced social force of the Romanian nation on the road to progress and civilization, stressing that the Romanian Communist Party, founded on May 8, 1921, gave an impetus to the struggles for social and national freedom, for a new life, for democracy and socialism.

During the session numerous members of the party and state leadership read papers on the historic significance of the foundation of the PSDMR, its struggle for safeguarding the Romanian people's fundamental rights and the country's independence and sovereignty, the links of the working-class movement in Romania with the struggle of the international proletariat, with the founders of scientific socialism, and especially with Karl Marx, the attention he paid to the economic, social and political questions of the Romanian proletariat, the struggle of the Romanian Communist Party against capitalist exploitation and oppression, against the fascist danger, for the triumph of the revolution of social and national liberation, the role of the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, in the development of the working-class movement and of the party of the working class in his 50 years of revolutionary activity, his contribution to the enrichment of scientific socialism.

The participants in the session adopted the text of a telegram to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, to the RCP general secretary and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF IRANIAN MINISTER BANKI

Meeting With Dasculescu

AU221814 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/4/1983 -- On April 22 Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu was called on by Mohammad Taqi Banki, minister of state, president of the planning and budget organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran, now on a Romaian visit. Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister, Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee participated in the interview. The sides tackled problems concerning the development and further deepening of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Iran in various domains of mutual-interest, expressing the conviction that their amplification met the wish of the Romanian and Iranian peoples, and served the two countries, the international peace and understanding. On the occasion cordial salutes were exchanged between the Romanian premier and the Iranian prime minister.

End of Talks, Agreement

AU221843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/4/1983 -- The official talks conducted in Bucharest between governmental economic delegations of Romania and Iran focused on the examination of the manysided relations between the two countries, and on the prospects for their expansion and diversification. Both sides expressed their belief that broad possibilities existed to amplify bilateral economic and technical cooperation, and to expand commercial exchanges on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage. At the end of the talks, the two chief delegates, Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Muhammad Taqi Banki, minister of state for plan and budget organization of Iran, signed on April 22 an aide-memoire including actions conducive to the further development of the Romanian-Iranian relations on an economic, technological and scientific plane, and to increased mutual goods exchanges, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of understanding and cooperation in the world.

PREMIER PLANINC NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEW

AU261346 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Apr 83 p 5

[Interview by Ferenc Varnai, member of the Editorial Committee of NEPSZABADSAG, and Dezso Kopreda, permanent Belgrade correspondent, with Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, in Belgrade -- date not given: "Interview With Milka Planinc, Head of the Yugoslav Government: We Will Overcome the Economic Problems"]

[Excerpts] [Question] It is known that you are conducting negotiations to raise an additional foreign loan of $4.5 billion. How do you intend to put this loan into better service of production in the future?

[Answer] We have reached agreement with 15 Western countries and their commercial banks -- with which we have had well-developed economic relations for years and to whom we have become greatly indebted because of the aforesaid reasons -- on the manner in which we will be able to overcome this situation in the course of a few years. There are concrete negotiations in progress on the matter at this moment. These are various contracts subject to fairly strict conditions, but, on the basis of mutual understanding and an intensification of our sense of responsibility to the utmost, they will furnish the potential to alleviate the jolts. Pertinent here is the next installment of the IMF loan, which is meant to help resolve our solvency problems, as well as the purpose of the entire program of the aforesaid commodity and financial credits which is to promote our program for consolidating the economy and, in particular, for intensifying our export capacity. These lie in their interests as well as ours. Ours is to eliminate the disproportions that have arisen; restore the equilibrium of our relations, mainly by furthering our production intended for export; remain their reliable partner; and further develop our relations to the advantage of both sides. Theirs is to sustain Yugoslavia, which is, after all, a relatively significant partner, and enable it to repay its debts by relying on its production, according to the agreement.

The Federal Executive Council has implemented a few measures and submitted a few proposals to the SFRY Assembly that serve the program of stabilization that has been jointly decided upon. These make it understandable that the aforesaid support cannot create in anyone the illusion that he can now spend more. The commodity and financial credits received from abroad are meant to strengthen the reserves of the Yugoslav National Bank, the encouragement of exports to convertible currency areas, the fulfillment of our foreign obligations, and the purchasing of scare commodities most necessary from the viewpoint of supplying the public.

We are going all out to develop our cooperation with every country of the world. However, we intend doing so without upsetting our internal system or our international political position in the least. I have in mind our system of self-administration and the international political role of Yugoslavia as a nonaligned and independent socialist country.

To be able to distribute the burden of stabilization more evenly, we must more effectively regulate premiums from incomes that arise from sources other than work results, because such incomes lead to undesirable social differences. Still, excessive investment consumption has been one of the main reasons for inflation in recent years. Therefore, we must curb it and confine it within reasonable limits. We are forced to make restrictions, but the only way out of the existing situation is for us to take better and more effective advantage of social means and to produce more. Only thus can we overcome inflation within a foreseeable time.

Of course, there are people who think that inflation can be overcome by manipulation of the state organs, strict price control, and similar things. If they are of a short duration, even such measures can have a beneficial effect in the prevailing situation. However, over a longer preiod inflation recurs in a different manifestation, in the observance of objective economic laws, we will be obliged to take senstive action in every direction to find a way out of the situation.

[Question] You recently signed, along with Comrade Tikhonov, premier of the Soviet Union, an agreement of cooperation valid until 1990. How far does this serve the plans aimed at stabilizing the Yugoslav economy?

[Answer] It is our joint appraisal that Comrade Tikhonov's visit was very useful. We examined how far we have progressed in our cooperation. We have specifically defined mutual tasks until 1985 and opened prospects for their further development until 1990. Concrete agreements concerning the latter will be concluded later. I believe that our cooperation does well in promoting our country's stabilization plans and the two sides' interests.

The way for us to overcome the disproportions that have arisen in the convertible currency area is not by reducing the extent of cooperation with the Soviet Union, but by considerably increasing our exports to Western countries. We must intensify our cooperation with the developing countries as well.

[Question] Since its liberation, Yugoslavia has always paid great attention to strengthening fraternity among its peoples and nationalities, to eliminating differences in the level of development in the country. How does this issue stand at the moment?

[Answer] Yugoslavia, as a multinational socialist federative community, was forged in the national liberation war and the socialist revolution. All the nations and nationalities living here were aware of the fact that the liberation struggle against the fascist occupiers and the struggle for national and social liberation could succeed only if they join forces and struggle in unison. This has brought to maturity also the conviction that independent Yugoslavia can be further developed only on the basis of the principles of socialist self-management -- that is, fraternity and equal relations among all of its nations and nationalities. Today, our people as a whole are aware of the fact that, in unified Yugoslavia, they can fulfill their aspirations only shoulder-to-shoulder with the other nations and nationalities.

The diverse historical conditions under which the individual peoples had lived over a long period prior to the national liberation war have led to the coming about of very differing levels of development among certain areas of the republics and autonomous regions. Because of the relative shortness of the period that has elapsed since the national liberation war, these are still preceptible today, although Yugoslavia has developed very dynamically in the period following the war and enormous results have been achieved in the well-developed and undeveloped parts of the country alike. This is best demonstrated by the least developed part of Yugoslavia, Kosovo, which has made a particularly great stride forward. A gradual elimination of the differences of development among the republics and autonomous regions constitutes the only path of the further development and strengehing of Yugoslavia. We are devoting great attention to all this in defining our political line and concrete activity.

[Question] Concern over the aggravation of the international situation is increasing throughout the world. How do you view the struggle of the progressive forces of the world to halt the arms race and preserve the achievements of detente?

What is your opinion of the new initiatives laid down in the latest Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee?

[Answer] Yugoslavia has always attached great significance to the issues of peace and disarmament and worked actively in their interests at the United Nations and other international forums. Regarding methods and means for resolving these problems, Yugoslavia's position, in principle, is determined by its membership in the Nonaligned Movement. Consistent with the principles of this movement, we regard positively every proposal and initiative truly able to foster an alleviation of tension in the world and contribute to curbing the arms race, disarmament, and a solution of fundamental issues of peace and international security, issues that place great responsibility on the great powers and blocs. In this context we approach the proposals laid down in the latest Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, and we are of the opinion that they contribute to the solution of the aforementioned problems. Every country should be drawn into seeking a solution for these problems as soon as possible.

[Question] How do you appraise relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary and what possibilities do you see for a further development of friendly relations between our countries?

[Answer] Relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary are based on the firm foundations of good-neighborliness that have been laid down by Comrades Tito and Kadar. On the basis of the principles of independence, sovereignty, noninterference, territorial integrity, equality, and mutual observance of a different internal development and the adoption of a divergent international position, cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully and continuously in political, economic, cultural, educational, technical-scientific, and other areas.

Top-level meetings and dialogues have become traditional in relations between our countries. In this context, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, paid a useful and successful friendly visit to Hungary recently. Cooperation is successful and fruitful also between the LCY and the MSZMP and other social and political organizations of the two countries. Economic cooperation is the most advanced segment of bilateral cooperation. The 1981-85 trade agreement envisions an exchange of commodities and services valued at $4.2 billion. Some 40 percent of our commodity turnover consists of long-term cooperation and joint ventures between industrial sectors. Application of the principle of a balanced exchange facilitates a further intensification of cooperation in other areas of economic relations as well. We attach great significance to the development of relations between the populations of the areas along the border.

The equal position and free development of nationalities are an important factor in good-neighborly relations. Therefore, our endeavor to create all the social and political conditions required for a multifaceted development of the Croatian, Serbian, and Slovene nationalities living in Hungary and the Hungarian nationality living in Yugoslavia, to enable the nationalities completely to fulfill their role of stimulating relations between the two countries and of strengthening mutual trust and friendship, constitutes a valuable motivating force of our cooperation.

I am convinced that every prerequisite is at hand in all spheres of life for further development of good-neighborly, friendly cooperation for the good of the two countries and peace and socialism.

RIBICIC ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD261021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Ljubljana, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- Under the title "The Seventh Session of the LCY Central Committee" LJUBLJANSKI DNEVNIK carries in its 26 April issue a conversation with Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the seventh LCY Central Committee session, which according to the author, Bogomir Sefic, should clear up quite a few things.

"The importance of the session will be to see completely how we behave in the implementation of the latest measures. In fact, how we are implementing the conclusions of the third and fourth LCY Central Committee sessions, why these conclusions are not carried out, what the reasons for this are, and what is hampering the implementation of the SFRY Assembly resolution on the plan for this year," Mitja Ribicic stressed.

He then intimated the guidelines which the seventh LCY Central Committee session will adopt. "In all environments and in every republic we should check what is in keeping with our orientation of relying on our own forces and who persists in trying to pursue the old policy of relying on foreign resources, foreign currency, or dinar resources -- spent although they are unsecured -- socialization of losses, support for and toleration of poor work, of investments not channeled into higher exports, and the like. Attention now focuses on this."

Speaking of economic measures, Mitja Ribicic pointed out the reasons for confused situations. We do not implement measures consistently at all levels, he said, because everyone is trying to preserve for himself certain advantages, that is in the new economic policy to maintain old relations and fulfill unfeasible wishes. "One of the reasons for this sort of behavior, for many measures, lies in the fact that we in Yugoslavia do not react to them in a unified way. In some parts the measures are implemented more consistently and in some parts less consistently.

We have work organizations capable of asserting themselves on the markets which are more selective with regard to the quality of products. We also have economic organizations which are a brake on our development and which cannot survive without additional help of our society. Unemployment and the need to provide fresh vacancies also represent a pressure on investments. So what is involved is diversity of position, diversity of interests. Measures are the same for everyone but they evoke different reactions. Where there are no anticipated results we are trying to remedy the situation by issuing measures relative to previous measures instead of encouraging activity by social forces which alone are capable of improving their economic situation.

In fact, difficulties arise because of deviation. In this context remuneration according to work done continues to hobble along. Leveling-down aspirations are present while decision making to the advantage of better work and for better work effects is inadequate," Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said during his conversation with LJUBLJANSKI DNEVNIK.

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER CONTINUES DEBATES

LD261717 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1034 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber resumed its session today. Foreign political subjects dominated yesterday's session -- above all, the New Delhi nonaligned summit and cooperation with parliaments of other countries. Today, the delegates paid the greatest attention to economic and legislative activity.

Following a fairly extensive debate, conclusions were adopted on the policy of producing and buying agricultural produce and on the commodity reserves system. A decision on the distribution of resources for noneconomic investments in the federal budget for 1983 was also adopted.

The session later discussed a report on the realization of commidity reserves, the introductory report on which was submitted by Luka Reljic, federal secretary for market and prices.

Reljic said that in implementing the law on commodity reserves in republics and provinces, satisfactory results had been achieved, but that there is a lag in the realization of the mediumterm plan of forming and using commodity reserves, above all due to shortage of financial resources and, to some extent, also due to a shortage of products which are included in the reserves. In this connection the food reserves program is implemented more favorably compared with the industrial products, as is the warehouse construction program.

Luka Reljic pointed out that the level and the structures of reserves in municipalities and organizations of associated labor are particularly unfavorable. There are also phenomena of organizations of associated labor where reserves are stored illegally borrowing goods, or not returning in time that which has been borrowed -- even for several years. The greatest problems concern oil and its derivatives, as well as wheat, because large quantities have been borrowed, but the list of borrowed reserves is even longer.

The Federal Chamber adopted a proposal for the adoption of the law on changes and supplements to the law on the foundations of the credit and banking system. When the law is adopted, following the customary assembly procedure, these changes will, as envisaged, improve the functioning of the banking system. The most important changes are undoubtedly those which refer to the pooling of labor and resources for certain purposes and the constituting of obligations of the banking organization to bear the risk for covering losses on the basis of investments. Changes defining when a bank is considered to be illiquid are also important.

The decision was also adopted today on the distribution of resources for noneconomic investments in the 1983 federal budget. Resources for noneconomic investments are laid down in the amount of 1.20 billion dinars and this represents a reduction of 38.8 percent compared to budgetary resources in 1982. There were great difficulties in determining this decision, primarily on account of the needs which are considerably greater than the possibilities provided by the balance sheet. Such is the case with flight control and customs bodies. Flight control operators demand that an additional 300 million dinars be approved for the system while the customs administration has demanded 77,350,000. Nearly 50 percent of the total resources intended for customs would be spent on the modernization of the Sentilj border crossing. The delegates proposed that the Federal Executive Council examine the possibility of securing these 377 million dinars from the federal budget or other sources. The borrowed resources would be repaid from the budgetary resources for 1984.

The Federal Chamber also discussed today the application of the law on the production of arms and military equipment and examined a report on the law on conditions and possibilities for shortening military service by legislation.

It was stressed that significant results had been achieved in the construction and modernization of the capacities for the production of arms and military equipment. There is a certain delay in concluding social agreements and self-managing compacts in this production; there are also problems connected with rights to foreign exchange, purchase of reproduction material, and cadres. The chamber noted that, seen as a whole, satisfactory results had been achieved in the application of the law on arms and military equipment.

The delegates also accepted the report of their committee for national defense on the possibilities of shortening the military service. The chamber's conclusions stress that there are possibilities for reducing military service at present, but that this issue should be studied and monitored. The Federal Executive Council should regularly inform the SFRY Presidency on the application of this law and on the possibilities to shorten the duration of military service.

Discusses Kosovo Emigration

LD251711 Belgrade TANJUG Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the period from 1 July last year through the end of March this year, 3,769 Serbs and Montenegrins emigrated from Kosovo onto the territory of Serbia proper. This information was supplied by the Serb Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs and given out at the session today of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly by Batric Jovanovic, a delegate from Montenegro. This number, he said, is certainly not the final one because during the same period Serbs and Montenegrins also emigrated to other parts of our country.

This proves, Jovanovic said, that the measures taken so far to remove the causes for the emigration from Kosovo have not produced the desired results. This means that the plan of Enver Hoxha and of Albanian separatists and chauvinists for an ethnically pure Kosovo continues to be implemented, albeit at a reduced pace. Although the assembly adopted the conclusions designed to halt emigration last November, the Federal Executive Council has so far failed to report to the assembly on how they are being implemented. So Batric Jovanovic asked what the Federal Executive Council intends to do to halt emigration as soon as possible and to make it possible for those who wish to return to do so, and what the government's view is on the adoption of a Yugoslav program for the return to Kosovo of those Serbs and Montenegrins who left under pressure.

Jusuf Keljmendi, a delegate from Kosovo, asked at the last session of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly what the Federal Executive Council intended to do to prevent publication of books which represent an obvious attack on the achievements of our revolution and on our system as a whole. It is not only the authors of these works that can be criticized. The issue must be investigated more thoroughly so as to ascertain the material basis of the entire question. All these things deprive the working class of the income they have earned. One must see who finances such works, who approves them, and who writes reviews about them, Keljmendi stated.

At the Federal Chamber session today the Federal Executive Council provided a written reply which says that the abuse of the freedom of creative effort is the consequence of inadequate social influence on cultural policy, publishing activity, and program policy. The aforementioned also points out the fact that the machinery of social self-protection is not functioning adequately and that the content, consequences, and broader social significance of the publication of individual works have not been realized adequately.

When the work amounts to a criminal offense, action lies with prosecution organs. The public prosecutor's office, internal affairs organs, and the courts. According to existing regulations, the initiative for a temporary ban on the sale of a book can be made by citizens, organs, and organizations. Consistent application of these principles can prevent abuse in the use of press and other forms of information to undermine the foundations of our socialist self-management democratic system.

According to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Department distribution of printed matter was banned in eight cases last year: three each in Slovenia and Serbia, and in two cases in Croatia. This year only one ban was issued, in Kosovo, the reply from the Federal Executive Council states.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN KOSOVO

LD260000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1858 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Pristina, April 25 (TANJUG) -- Two years after the outbreak of irredentist demonstrations by Albanian nationalists, the political climate in the province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia has essentially improved, but many hot beds of crisis have not yet gone out, analysts evaluate.

Attempts by illegal organizations to stir up an atmosphere of tension of the 2d anniversary of the Kosovo disorders have been a failure, although five planted time bombs have gone off in Kosovo in the past six months. Nobody was wounded, however.

The provincial authorities think that they have dealt lethal blows at illegal organizations of Albanian nationalists. In the past two years, the security service has detected four such organizations with over 60 groups and more than 800 members.

Of more importance in essence for lasting stabilization now is to eliminate chronic problems, unemployment above all, Kosovo's political leadership has pointed out.

Kosovo's unemployment is running at 27 per cent now. Whereas Yugoslavia has 26 employed per 100 inhabitants, Kosovo has only 11.

To be found working in the social sector of Kosovo's economy, mostly in very modern industrial plants, are 193,000 people. Its secondary schools have 80,000 students and its bilingual faculties have 40,000 students.

Recalling of Kosovo's centuries-old backwardness, provincial leaders are proud to draw attention to many capital industrial projects sprouting in this province rich in raw materials and fertile land.

Kosovo's two latest big-size enterprises -- a ferronickle factory at Glogovac and the phase two of the Kosovo B thermal power plant -- will have started operation by this year's end.

Also underway is the realisation of 45 joint projects being built by Kosovo's enterprises and enterprises from other parts of Yugoslavia. It is only by firmed ties with the rest of Yugoslavia that we can ensure a higher mobility of labour and capital and, thus, a stepped-up creation of new jobs, the same leaders said.

Parallel with stepped-up employment, lack of labour discipline is being treated more strictly. In an action unusual in Yugoslavia, the Metalac factory of Djakovica dismissed 151 workers for non-fulfilment of their work obligations, and examples like this can be seen elsewhere.

The Yugoslavs feel irritation at cases of non-Albanians moving out of Kosovo as a consequence of nationalist pressures by ethnic Albanians. The government was asked in the assembly today, Monday, what it would do to prevent such cases and make possible comeback for all those who left under pressure.

In the town of Urosevac, one of the towns in which Albanian nationalism was the most militant, three months have already passed without anybody moving out and, the press registered, there are more and more cases of comeback, [word indistinct] in 16 of 24 Kosovo's communes moving out is still on, but its scope is somehow reduced.

Things are going for the better, the same analysts pointed out. For, nationalist assaults are rare now, Kosovo's population has paid 93 percent of areas in unpaid public services to the amount of 1,000 million dinars (12.5 million dollars) and industrial production went up by 5 percent as against the first quarter of 1982 and showed an upward trend.

All problems have not yet been solved, but we are following the best of ways, Kosovo's leaders said.

Yugoslavia keeps a watchful eye on the developments in Kosovo and offers the maximum of aid, being determined not to allow any return to the old states of affairs.

KOSOVO'S VLASI VIEWS RAILROAD TROUBLES

AU231325 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Summary] Last night's meeting of the Presidium of the communal committee of the League of Communists of Pristina, which was chaired by Azem Vlasi, examined current problems at the Pristina railroad organization. "This collective is being confronted with quite serious economic problems. Planned tasks have not been fulfilled for years on end and losses are being incurred. Income and self-management relations are not adequately developed. Intrahuman relations have also been disturbed more recently in some units of this organization. In addition, there are manifestations of bureaucratism and other negative phenomena. Self-management norms have not been observed in housing allocations which has had an adverse effect on the collective." The meeting was informed that all this has resulted in the failure to fulfill planned tasks. The meeting concluded that it is necessary to revitalize party life and activity in the organization. Communists and all working people must commit themselves more fully and adopt appropriate measures to remedy the situation.

EQUIPMENT IMPORTS THREATENING MATERIAL PURCHASES

LD270950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The imports of equipment from the convertible currency market this year are seriously threatening the planned purchases of raw materials and reproduction materials. By 28 April various types of equipment costing $460 million was brought into the country. This represents 92 percent of the amount planned for all of 1983.

In view of the fact that imports of raw materials have been reduced by 21 percent, the delegates of the SFRY Economic Chamber Executive Committee demanded at their session today that relevant organs submit an exact report on who bought what because, in their assessment, it is impermissible for industrial production to stagnate due to poor supplies of imported raw materials while imports of equipment do not adhere to this plan.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FIGURES REPORTED

LD270233 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's industrial production in March this year was by 0.5 percent up from March, 1982. This quite mild increase has heralded more favourable times for its economy which is struggling with a series of measures against difficulties partly coming from the world recession.

Industrial production in the first quarter this year, after an unfavourable start, remained at the level of the first quarter of 1982, anyhow, Yugoslavia's Federal Institute for Statistics announced here today, Tuesday.

The output went up highest in coal processing -- 25 percent, then in ferrous metals -- 15 percent, in iron ore production and chemical industry -- 9 percent.

However, statistics show various results in production by republics and provinces. Output went down by 7.8 percent in the Republic of Montenegro, by 1.7 percent in the Republic of Croatia, by 1.8 percent in the Republic of Serbia, but registered increases in the Republic of Macedonia (6 percent), in the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina (5.8 percent) and in the Republic of Slovenia (2.4 percent).

TU PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED, PRAISES SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD261152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0937 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 26 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav self-management system has not been developed for ideal conditions only. It is proving itself able to resolve the social and economic contradictions which have emerged under the impact of the crisis situation at the international level and as a consequence of the country's dynamic internal development. Council President of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions Bogoljub Nedeljkovic stated the above in the May Day interview to TANJUG.

It is of primary importance for the Yugoslav trade unions that workers decide on the overall income, Nedeljkovic said. This alone can motivate the millions of direct producers to strive for faster income growth, higher productivity, and greater work and technological discipline, Nedeljkovic added. However, instances of workers' alienation from income, from true power and control, still persist in our society, he added.

Self-management has been pushed aside in many sectors of the expansion of the productive forces of society, the president of the Yugoslav trade unions warned. The trade unions have many times drawn attention that it is a "great illusion" to believe that Yugoslav society can overcome the economic and other difficulties by means of administrative measures, although these measures are necessary sometimes. If we decide, however, to pass administrative measures, it is indispensable that workers and their delegate (representative) structure have their say.

Nedeljkovic said that the action of the Yugoslav trade unions was directed toward strengthening the delegate system, that is, eliminating the obstacles standing in the way of its effective functioning.

The president of Yugoslav trade unions, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, said that the trade unions must have a greater say on the price policy. The trade unions' request that their approval be required when raising the prices of the products and services which affect the most the workers' [as received] standard of living has been upheld, Nedeljkovic said.

The Council of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions urges strict respect for the adopted price policy for this year. This, Nedeljkovic said, "is one of the major questions, not only economic but, also, social and political".

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ELECTS RENOVICA PRESIDENT

AU261432 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] At its session today, the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency elected Milanko Renovica its president with 1-year term of office.

HUNGARY'S GASPAR, SLOVENIA LC'S MARINC MEET

LD262346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Ljubljana, April 26 (TANJUG) -- President of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Andrej Marinc met today in Ljubljana with Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Politbureau. Current activities of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Hungarian party and trade unions were discussed. It was pointed out that the relations between Yugoslavia and Hungary are good, as reflected, among other things, in varied cooperation between the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia and the Hungarian border counties.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROAD TO ALBANIA PLANNED

AU261347 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 83 p 12

[Text] Titograd, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The construction of the Yugoslav section of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad could start as early as May this year if no major problems appear in connection with changes in the urban planning and technical conditions in the area of Titograd's general urban planning or in connection with securing the necessary permits for entry to private landholdings. According to the appraisal of the Montenegrin Republican Committee for Transport, Communications, Maritime Affairs, and Road Industry, this railroad section could be completed within 20 months and commissioned for regular traffic toward the end of 1984.

As pointed out, preparations for beginning the construction are now in the final stage. The main plans and designs for the railroad and other projects have been completed, technical control of the plans and designs has been carried out, decisions on locations have been made and all the opinions and agreements required for the construction permits have been obtained. Public bidding for the individual projects in the construction of the railroad has been concluded and the most favorable offers selected.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON U.S. GRAIN OFFER TO USSR

LD262320 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Moscow has not yet responded to President Reagan's proposal that the United States and the Soviet Union sign a long-term agreement on the purchase of American grain. Moscow's silence or hesitation, however, should not be understood as revenge but above all as an effort to study, without haste, Reagan's proposal, and above all its possible political background. The Soviet Union is, let us recall, interested in the purchase of American grain but it does not believe that Reagan's proposal means a change in American conduct or, to put it more precisely, concessions as regards other controversial issues which hamper relations between the two superpowers. Yuriy Andropov said a few days ago that no progress of any kind has been achieved at the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and he warned the United States that there would be no agreement on Euromissiles if the American President continues to insist on the so-called zero option or some other similar solution.

To put it in a nutshell, Moscow does not agree to British and French medium-range missiles being taken out of the nuclear missile potentials of the Atlantic Pact and its negative attitude to the American intention to install Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe has remained unchanged. Indeed, the Soviet Union is still hoping that America's European allies will not be in a hurry to accept the U.S. intention so long as there is a possibility of the two superpowers' reaching an agreement. No such prospects, however, or at least no tangible prospects, exist for the time being, although the American offer to sell grain to the Soviet Union could also have a political and not merely a commercial significance in relations between the two superpowers.

The American President, who has just under 2 years to go until his mandate expires, must bear in mind the position and mood of American farmers, who are far more interested in selling grain than in missile rivalry with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, it depends very much on the farmers' votes who will be the next incumbent of the White House. In the past few years, when the Soviet-American confrontation has been taking place not only in Europe but in other parts of the world, Moscow has not wanted grain to become a political problem and a means of blackmail. However, as this has already taken place, the Soviet Union at the moment is not worried by the weight of this burden on Reagan's shoulders, partly because it hopes that the American President will offer something else along with grain.

True enough, the attitudes of the two superpowers have not changed in any respect and this can be seen most clearly in Madrid. However, if one takes into consideration the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union are both shrinking from uncontrolled confrontation to an equal extent, the possibility of their reaching an agreement some day always exists. This could start with the grain, too, if not right away then at least in the near future.

TANJUG REPORTS ON TRADE WITH WESTERN COUNTRIES

LD270200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav exports to Western developed countries [word indistinct] three months of this year increased by a [word indistinct] the same period of 1982, while imports from the same countries decreased by fourteen per cent.

The Yugoslav Chamber of Economy's regional board for Western developed and overseas countries assessed at a session on Tuesday that in spite of stagnating production, galloping price rises and difficulties in procuring raw materials and semi-manufactures, the results were good and though they still fell below the planned target.

A sizable part of Yugoslavia's trade with Western countries, about seventy per cent, evolves on the basis of counter-trade arrangements. During the January-March period of 1983 alone, Yugoslav firms made over 960 requests to be allowed to enter into counter-trade deals, which show that interest in regular, free commodity trade is decreasing. This tendency carries the danger of barter displacing regular trade to an ever greater extent, which means imports of commodities whose prices exceed regular prices by as much as twenty-five percent. Many economic experts believe, however, that counter-trade deals are unavoidable if the Yugoslav industry is to receive more regular supplies of raw materials and semi-manufactures.

PLANINC HOLDS TALKS WITH BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD270005 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Brussels, April 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Belgium want to further intensify and diversify their cooperation, stressed Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens during talks here on Tuesday.

Their meeting, as the Yugoslav premier's earlier meeting with King Baudouin, took place in atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, which both sides see as reflecting their efforts to place future cooperation on firm foundations. Planinc and Martens spenspent most of their meeting in acquainting each other about their countries' economic situation and in analysing topical international events.

The Yugoslav premier is said to have informed her host extensively about Yugoslavia's current economic stabilisation programme. She underlined that the country would focus all its efforts on stabilisation problems in the next few years.

Martens welcomed Yugoslavia's efforts and showed full appreciation of them. "We desire even broader relations between Belgium and Yugoslavia," he said, adding that Brussels, for its part, will seek to further Yugoslavia's cooperation with the European Economic Community (EEC). Martens said he was especially pleased to see that Yugoslavia, despite its economic difficulties, continues to pursue "Tito's road" unswervingly. As to political relations, Martens stressed that both sides had made great efforts to overcome the crisis caused a few years ago by anti-Yugoslav terrorists acting on Belgian territory.

TANJUG REPORTS ON SFRY-GUYANA COMMUNIQUE

LD191128 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0947 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] Georgetown, April 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Guyana emphasized that the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit in Delhi has reaffirmed the significance of the role of the movement of non-alignment in international relations and the accuracy of the principles and policy of non-alignment.

This is emphasized in a communique on official talks between Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic and President of Guyana Forbes Burnham, which ended in Georgetown Monday evening.

Zarkovic and Burnham called on member countries of the Movement of Non-Alignment and other members of the international community to engage themselves in the implementation of the conclusions of the summit in New Delhi.

The two sides pointed to the need for the Movement of Non-Alignment to continue to play in international relations the role of an influential non-bloc factor and to intensify the struggle against all forms and phenomena of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and foreign domination.

Zarkovic and Burnham expressed deep concern over the tension in the world, especially in Central America and in the Caribbean. They confirmed support to initiatives for the soonest possible achievement of agreed political solutions.

Yugoslavia and Guyana pressed for the right of peoples of this region to follow their own paths of political, economic and social development without outside interference. Support to turning of the Caribbean into a zone of peace was reaffirmed.

It was noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of countries of this region participate in activity of the Movement of Non-Alignment and hope was expressed that the number of members of the movement will continue to increase.

Zarkovic and Burnham pointed to positive results of the recent ministerial meeting of the "77-Nation Group" and expressed hope that the sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade next June will achieve significant steps in the implementation of the action programme of New Delhi and Buenos Aires.

Yugoslavia and Guyana emphasized the indispensability of equal economic cooperation among developing countries, as well as between the North and South.

Expansion of the programme for bilateral cooperation was agreed, and it was pointed to the soonest possible realization of projects for the exploitation of gold and kaolin and to cooperation in furniture production and agricultural industry.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia member conveyed the invitation to President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana Forbes Burnham to visit Yugoslavia, which was accepted with pleasure.

NIN REJECTS AFRIQUE-ASIE VIEWS ON NONALIGNED

LD2216i9 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 22 (TANJUG) -- By sharp attacks and insolent insinuations regarding the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi, the Paris periodical AFRIQUE-ASIE attempts to cause a discord among the nonaligned.

In its two articles, the above periodical attempts to discredit politically the seventh summit itself by advocating the theory of the so-called "natural alliance" and the submitting of the nonaligned to one of the blocs.

In this, it takes Yugoslavia and its activity at the seventh nonaligned summit as its target because Yugoslavia, like the large majority of the nonaligned, consistently urges the perservation of the original principles of nonalignment, the movement's independence and its action unity.

The Yugoslav weekly NIN stresses today, Friday, in its commentary regarding accusations launched in the periodical AFRIQUE-ASIE that revolutionary phrases in the periodical are actually a screen for a reactionary act.

Resorting to insinuations and falsifications, the periodical's director, Simon Malet, attempts, by proceeding from extremely "radical" positions, to place the overall activity of the Movement of Non-Alignment in the function of one bloc and the countries of the so-called socialist orientation.

AFRIQUE-ASIE goes even as far as to accuse Yugoslavia of advocating pro-United States positions within the movement. The periodical's director maintains that one bloc is a "natural foe" of the movement and the other, its "natural ally," and that the military interventions of one bloc are acts of aggression and the military interventions of the other acts of socialist solidarity. Simon Malet maintains that the sole method of activity of the Movement of Non-Alignement should be the movement's joining of the inter-bloc conflict on the side of the blocs.

Yugoslavia, just as the overwhelming majority of the nonaligned countries, has not accepted and does not accept any single of the above views and this is the very reason why it has come under attacks in the AFRIQUE-ASIE article, the NIN commentator sets out.

NIN recalls that the policy and Movement of Nonalignment do not equate the blocs, that they reject the equidistance theory and oppose all manifestations of the policy from the positions of force, regardless of the origins.

At the non-aligned gatherings, the overwhelming majority of the movement members clearly manifested their opposition to alignment into camps supporting either those who claim to be bringing, with their bayonets, salvation to the people of Kampuchea or those who, allegedly in the interest of freedom and democracy, want to "save" the peoples of El Salvador and Nicaragua, NIN writes.

The lining of the movement which would inevitably result in a rift among the nonaligned countries since the overwhelming majority of them does not want to serve the interests of either of the blocs, the Yugoslav weekly assesses. The nonaligned countries have shown and proved this at their summits in Havana and Delhi, NIN writes.

Those who, inspired by pro-bloc concepts, urge the joining of the non-aligned to one or other of the blocs, NIN writes, are engaged in an outright reactionary undertaking and truly belong to those who want to manipulate, destabilize, and eliminate the Movement of Nonalignment.

If the theses which AFRIQUE-ASIE presents were correct, NIN sets out, the Movement of Nonalignment would not even have been founded but, instead, the countries which now make it up would have, to begin with, simply been joined to the bloc which is their "natural ally", NIN writes.

It is obvious that the concepts of nonalignment advocated by AFRIQUE-ASIE can suit only those who wish to destroy the movement's independent global strategy in international relations.